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Page 1.

A MAHARAJA'S STATE ELEPHANTS.— ese Elephants appeared in the proce Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903. During sal of the elephant procession, one of hem became restive and ran amuck. He was brough order, and thrashed by the largest of these three elephants.

Page 2.

A MAHARAJA'S GUDDI.—A golden State-Throne of a Maharaja. This is occupied by the Maharaja when receiving his Sirdars and others in Durbar. Over it is a large gold embroidered canopy ne ported by silver poles. It is in Rajput style.

south are

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supper rooms.

Page 3.

A STATE PALKI.—This is of gold

and panels. It is carried in pr

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E, CALCUTTA, is situated on the of Dalhousie Square. It is the only building erected the grounds of the square proper. The entrance portico was first erected in 1824 as a covering to a fine statue of the Marquis of Hastings by Chantrey. It bears the following inscription:—“In nour of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-occu of British India, from the year of our Lord 1813 to 1823. Gener by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.” The Hall was built The portico in 1865. It was erected “as a monumental edifice the gre n within its walls statues and busts of great men.” The

remar NEW MU ould be governed from a palace, not from counting- erec he ideas of a prince and not with those of a reta dealer in muslins a indigo.”

Commenced in 1 it was finished 1803, the opening ceremony ta g place on the January, when a grand party was given by the overnor-General. A centurial ball was given by Lord Curzon on the ame date, 1904, when all the guests were dressed in costumes of ime of Lord Wellesley.

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Page 5.

NMENT HOUSE.—There are

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT, CALCUTTA.—The Bengal Secretariat occupies the whole of the north side of Dalhousie Square. It stands on the site formerly occupied by Writers' Building; so named because it was the residence or barracks of the young civilians called “writers,” of the Honourable East India Company. The present building was constructed in 1882 by attaching a handsome façade 675 feet long to the front of the Old Writers' Building, which in 1876 stood much as it did in the days of the “writers”—a white-washed barrack-like building—and had been partly occupied since 1856 as offices by the East India Company. In 1879-80 there were added three large wings on the north side at right angles to the rear of the buildings, and these practically contain all the offices connected with the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal, occupying as they do the whole of the north side of the square extending from the Scotch Kirk (the site of the Old Court House) to the corner of Clive Street.

1883-1884. Opposite this at the junction of the three roads is a beautiful white marble obelisk erected to the memory of those who perished in the "Black Hole," the personal gift of Lord Curzon to the city of Calcutta to commemorate the spot which "was stained with the blood, and which closed over the remains of the victims of
night of destiny, the 20th of June, 1756."

Page 7.

THE HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA.—This
ding in
Gothic style of architecture was built in 1870-2
an older
Old Court House
Court House. The older one was built after
was demolished in 1792.

Page 8.

BURMESE PAGODA EDEN GARD
ENS, CALCUTTA.—
r the Burmese War in
This Pagoda was brought from Rangoon aft
arefully dismantled and in
1854 and is really a trophy of war. It was c
te it now
1856 was re-erected piece by piece on the s
entrance to this picturesque building is fl

winding glades fringing with graceful ferns, which
of distant England. Verdant lawns slo
shimmering in the sunshine, are r
other handsome tropical flowering
are clinging linchens and moss,
orchids. There is a *pretty*, wind
stretching away to the far end o
hedged vista, a glimpse of the artistic tower of the High Court can be seen. These, when seen under the gorgeous Indian sunsets usual to the cold season, form an enchanting picture.

Page 10.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE HOUSE, CALCUTTA.—The University Senate House is situated to the north-west of College Square. The Grand Hall—the ceiling of which is supported by Corinthian columns, and in which the convocations for conferring degrees take place—is a hundred and twenty feet by sixty feet, and on each side are extensive corridors. It is approached by a fine flight o
and has a lofty portico supported by eight Ionic columns; the
building being also supported by lofty columns. At the
nds a full length statue in white marble of the late
gore, C.I.E., founder of the Tagore Law
re several busts, including those of
Woodrow, former Director
s a portrait in
Sir
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of
on His
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pened to

THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.—A "Town House" or "Town Hall" was added in 1762 to the "Old Court House" which had been erected in 1727, and which stood on the site of the Scotch Kirk of to-day. The Court House having been pulled down in 1792 (by which time it had fallen into a ruinous condition), a public meeting was held under the presidency of Sir William Jones to raise a fund for the building of a Town Hall. The Hall was completed in 1804 at a cost of £70,000, got together by public subscription. It stands on the site of a large house that had been occupied by some former High Court Judges. The Town Hall is a striking building in Doric style, approached on the south by a fine flight of steps, on the top of which are eight columns in the Tuscan style of architecture. They form a portico leading to the lower storey. This is paved with marble throughout and is used as a Municipal Court, and for Municipal meetings. The upper storey is reached on the north by a double staircase right and left from the vestibule, which opens on to a covered carriage way. The upper, as well as the lower floors, have double rows of noble pillars covered with Madras marble-like plaster, and have a glistening appearance similar to those in Government House. The centre halls are 162 feet long and 65 feet broad; to the south are similar halls 82 feet long by 30 feet broad, with corner rooms. These small halls are used as committee, sitting, and supper rooms.

DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA, is situated on the southern side of Dalhousie Square. It is the only building erected within the grounds of the square proper. The entrance portico was first erected in 1824 as a covering to a fine statue of the Marquis of Hastings by Chantrey. It bears the following inscription:—"In honour of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General of British India, from the year of our Lord 1813 to 1823. Erected by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta." The Hall was built on to the portico in 1865. It was erected "as a monumental edifice to contain within its walls statues and busts of great men." The Dalhousie Testimonial Fund, the Havelock, Neil and Nicholson Fund, and the Venebles' Fund (raised to commemorate the heroic deeds of those distinguished in the Mutiny of 1857), supplemented by public subscription to the extent of Rs.30,000, were appropriated to its erection. There is a reading room, a sitting room, a library, billiard room, refreshment rooms and a stage. It is governed by a Council elected from its Members. The Calcutta Trades Association is housed within its walls.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL MARKET, CALCUTTA.—This fine market was erected 1871-74 at a cost of about six and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. Prior to this a European market was situated at the corner of Dhurrumtollah and Chowringhee, it was purchased in 1873 by the Municipality for Rs.7,00,000, as it was found to be an obstacle to the success of the former; since when the New Market has proved a great success as well as a great convenience to the public. It has lately been considerably improved.

Page 11.

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT, CALCUTTA.—The Bengal Secretariat occupies the whole of the north side of Dalhousie Square. It stands on the site formerly occupied by Writers' Building; so named because it was the residence or barracks of the young civilians called "writers," of the Honourable East India Company. The present building was constructed in 1882 by attaching a handsome façade 675 feet long to the front of the Old Writers' Building, which in 1876 stood much as it did in the days of the "writers"—a white-washed barrack-like building—and had been partly occupied since 1856 as offices by the East India Company. In 1879-80 there were added three large wings on the north side at right angles to the rear of the buildings, and these practically contain all the offices connected with the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal, occupying as they do the whole of the north side of the square extending from the Scotch Kirk (the site of the Old Court House) to the corner of Clive Street.

Page 12.

HUGHLY FLOATING BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.—A leading feature of interest is the Howrah Floating Bridge. This remarkable feat of engineering was planned and carried out in 1873-74 by Sir Bradford Leslie, afterwards Engineer-in-Chief to the East India Railway, and who as such constructed the Jubilee Bridge at Hughly in 1887. At the time it was considered that the bridge would never stand the test of a violent storm, or a strong "bore" or tidal wave, or resist the freshets down the river. This opinion prevailed at a time when Calcutta had not recovered from the visitations of the cyclones of 1864 and 1867.

The bridge has stood the test of time, and its condition now is as sound as ever it was. It is the largest pontoon bridge in the world, and cost £220,000. It is supported throughout by immense iron pontoons. Its length is 1,530 feet between abutments. Its width is about 75 feet, including the wood paved road and pathways. The centre portion of the bridge can be floated out to allow the passage of big steamers and ships to the docks above; smaller crafts can pass under it at all times.

CLIVE STREET, and EAST INDIA RAILWAY OFFICES.—Clive Street takes its name from Col. Clive, the hero of the battle of Plassey, which practically gave India to the British. Col. Clive resided near here.

The whole of the south side of Fairlie Place is occupied by the office of the East Indian Railway. The main building is 400 feet long by about 180 feet wide, and cost about Rs. 3,50,000. It is a model railway office, in keeping with the oldest railway in India. The total area of the building on the ground floor is 39,400 square feet. Stone has been more largely used in the construction of the building than is usual in Calcutta. The doors and windows are all hung to stone sills and pivotted, so that no wooden door frames have been used in its construction. Worn out railway metals have been used for columns and floor trusses, a method considerably reducing the cost of the structure. The cornice of the building, which is of iron, is 4 ft. 10 in., and is designed from the cornice of the Farnese Palace at Rome. On the north-east and south-east of the pavilions are architectural sculptures of "Music" and "Commerce." The western wings and the Fairlie Place Booking Office stand on ground reclaimed from the river. The offices were designed by Sir Bradford Leslie and built by Mr. Baine in 1881-3.

Page 13.

(*a*) BARRACKS, BARRACKPORE.—There is an extensive park at Barrackpore with a week-end residence (first built in 1812) for His Excellency the Viceroy. To the north-east of the park is the military cantonment. The barracks are extensive, affording accommodation for about 10,000 Europeans and native troops; there is a neat church and many commodious bungalows for civilians, and with Europeans the place is very popular. It is fourteen miles from Calcutta and can be reached by rail in twenty-five minutes. There is a comfortable hotel near the station. The illustration shows only a part of the barracks.

(*b*) MODERN FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.—In 1758 the new Fort William was begun by Clive, after the battle of Plassey, but it was not finished till 1773. The Government recognised the fallacy of a fort in the vicinity of residential quarters, and so the present site was selected for the new fort. A year before, the clearing away of the dense tiger-infested jungle in the locality was commenced and roads made. This was principally done by firing it, and then took place the formation of the present extensive *Maidan*, which is the Glacis of the Fort, and is under the control of the military authorities. In 1760 there were but a few good roads in Calcutta, and those mostly to the north. The Fort is said to be capable of containing 10,000 men: usually the garrison consists of one European regiment, one native regiment, and a battery of Royal Artillery. There is also an Arsenal located in the Fort.

(*c*) FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA (from the river).—This illustration shows the monument erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the Qwalior Campaign of 1834. The Cupola was manufactured from guns taken from the enemy. It also indicates that the country boats of to-day are much the same as they were in 1756.

Page 14.

BENGAL MILITARY POLICE.—The Bengal Police is a very efficient force and is officered by Englishmen. In Bhagalpur district alone the total force numbers over 500, an average of nearly one man to every square mile.

Page 15.

A MAHARAJA'S STATE TAM-JAN.—This is a kind of Sedan chair usually carried in state and religious processions. Generally they are of a very elaborate character and highly decorated with gold and silver.

Page 16.

ELEPHANTS AND THEIR STABLES.—The Elephant is the most useful animal in India, and especially during the rainy season, when much of the country is under water and there are large tracts of bog. This good-tempered animal will steadily splash his way along; he will penetrate dense jungles, seizing with his trunk branches of trees that may happen to be in the way, and treading them under foot. Trained elephants are very sagacious when tiger hunting. The writer has heard of one, who will fascinate a tiger, gradually close on him, and then after kicking him with his front foot, thereby rolling the tiger upon his back, actually execute a war dance upon him, crushing every bone in the tiger's body. This elephant is very old and is said to have killed nearly one hundred tigers in this manner. He belongs to the Maharaja of Mymensingh. Elephants cost from one thousand to five thousand rupees.

Page 17.

A JAGANNATH CAR.—The Car Festival known as *Rath Jatra* is the great event of the year at the Jagannath Temple, Puri. For weeks beforehand thousands of pilgrims come trooping into Puri every day. The great car is forty-five feet in height, and is dragged by a vast multitude from the Temple to the country house of Lord Jagannath, distant about a mile; but the journey sometimes takes several days owing to the wheels sinking into the sand or mud.

The car which the illustration represents belongs to the Mahishadal family, of the town of that name in Bengal. The original car was built by Raja Lachman Prosad Garga, but being out of repair was completed or rebuilt by the Court-of-Wards. The original car cost Rs. 50,000. The manager of the Court-of-Wards received Rs, 30,000 to complete it, and it is now costing the present Raja Rs. 20,000 to put it in thorough repair, the repainting alone costing Rs. 8,000. The car has been lowered sixteen feet from its original height on account of several accidental deaths having been caused by the attendants falling from it. As it stands at present it is forty-five feet high, and is considered to be the largest car in Bengal, and second only to that at Puri in importance. The general idea in England (apparently formed on the writing of a certain class of missionaries) is, that religious fanatics used to throw themselves under the wheels of these great cars and were crushed to death. As a matter of fact self-immolation is opposed to the spirit of Krishna-worship. Such cases have been very rare, and, in fact, are quite unknown now. When they did occur, they were for the most part cases of diseased and miserable creatures, who took this means to put themselves out of pain.

Page 18.

A HINDU MONASTERY.—This illustration represents the ancient Monastery at Buddha Gaya. The Hindu monks who own it are styled Giris; they are presided over by an Abbot, elected by themselves, who has absolute power. The present monastery has been in existence 314 years, but it stands on the site of a much older one. The Abbot is *pro tem* the owner of the Great Buddha Gaya Temple, it having been presented together with the village surrounding it to the monastery by the Emperor Muhammed Farukh Siyar in the year 1124 Fasli.

Mahanth Krishna Dayaloo Giri, the present Mahanth Abbot of Buddha Gaya, is a young man of simple and pleasing manners; he is both morally and physically a strong man, is devoted to his religious duties, and is of very pious habits. In the yellow garments of his Order he makes a striking and imposing figure. He shows great aptitude for business, and seems to have the affairs of the Monastery well in hand. His income, which is derived from presents offered to the great Mahabodi Temple, personal presents made to him, and to the holy shrines in the Math, and from the proceeds of his zemindaries, amounts to upwards of Rs.1,00,000 a year; but the daily expenses for the up-keep of the Monastery, the daily almsgiving, and the sums spent on the occasion of the principal religious festivals, are of course very great.

The Monastery is three-storied: in some parts it has four stories, all built on four sides of a quadrangle, with fortified turrets at the four corners. The ground floor on the four sides facing the quadrangle is fronted by a verandah built of sculptured stone columns on three sides, and simple columns on the fourth. They support elaborately carved wooden architraves of considerable age and form an historical and interesting colonnade. The sculpture on the columns is *alto relievo* of the Asoka period (250 B.C.). In the quadrangle are many stone carvings, both Hindu and Buddhist, containing inscriptions in Burmese, Kutil, and Chinese characters.

It is in the ante-courtyard already mentioned, that grain is distributed daily to the poor—sometimes as many as five hundred people, mostly pilgrims passing through to Juggernath in Orissa, being receivers of the same, the grain being doled out in an ancient talismanic cup. Tradition says that the goddess Anna Purna Devi was so gratified with the pious acts and austere life of the third Mahanth, Mahadeva Gir, who presided at the Monastery between 1640 and 1682 A.D., that she presented him with a cup for distribution of the grain, with the blessing that, if the Mahanths would continue freely to give alms out of this cup, they would never be in want. The cup, which can be seen in the illustration, has been repaired from time to time, but the original metal remains.

Page 19.

HINDU JOGIES.—These ascetic Hindu worshippers of Siva are to be found all over India. They generally sit in deep meditation for days together under the shade of a banian tree. These men are considered holy and are supposed to spend their lives with their own thoughts, and the simple natives think that they have supernatural powers. Besmearing their bodies with ashes, and wearing a necklet of sacred beads, these religious mendicants at times visit the towns, and, in a practically naked condition, wearing as they do only a cable of grass or a loose cloth round their waist, force their way through the crowded thoroughfares, beating their breast and crying "Ram Ram," as they go along.

A story is told of a Hindu fakir who had erected a shrine under a solitary tree. Three officers of a regiment coveted the spot and asked the old fakir to remove. He begged of them not to take his little plot as the shrine covered the grave of some departed holy man. The officers, however, only laughed at him, and even went so far as to take bricks from the shrine and build them into the walls of their bungalow. The fakir solemnly cursed them and predicted that none of them would die in their beds. Soon after, the captain was killed whilst playing polo, and a few months later the lieutenant met his death whilst out shooting. Some years after, the doctor met his death when boating. Strange to say, on the same day the river beside their bungalow overflowed and swept it away.

This narrative is said to be true in every detail and is only one of many tales related in connection with those mysterious fanatics, the Hindu Jogies.

HINDU TEMPLE, PUTHIA, BENGAL.—This Civic temple was erected about 1765, on the site of a very much older one, by the Maharani Bhabani of Puthia, Rajshahye Bengal, who was a religious, as well as a remarkably strong-minded woman. In other districts besides, temples and religious edifices were erected by her, and were also endowed with large lands. The seat of the Raj teems with such buildings.

Page 20.

MOHURRUM PROCESSION, BENGAL.—The chief of the Mahomed Festival is the Mohurrum. It is held to commemorate the martyrdom of Hossain and Hussain, two sons of Ali bin Ali Talib, the cousin, and Fatemah, the daughter, of the prophet Mahomed. The elder son was poisoned by his own wife, and his younger brother was killed at Kerbella, with all his retinue on the 10th of Mohurrum in 680 A.D., in a battle with the army of Yazid. The final scene in the Mohurrum festivities takes place on the afternoon of the 10th day when all the *Taboots* are carried first to the Musjid, and then to a river or tank when they are denuded of their ornamentations and thrown into the water. As will be judged from the illustration, the scene on the banks of the river, or the ground surrounding the tank during the immersion of the *Taboots*, is usually one of great animation, variety, and interest.

Pages 21 and 22.

RUINS of GAUR and PANDUA.—These ruins (near Malda) are probably the most interesting in Bengal. The history of Gaur, which can boast of the older ruins, dates far back into the misty past. For more than three centuries Gaur is known to have been the chief seat of Mahomedan power in Bengal, 1204 A.D. being given as the date of its conquest by the Afghan Kings. Prior to this it was also the metropolis of Bengal under its Hindu rulers. Pandua is of later date, owing its origin to the Mahomedan conquerors. Thas Kowaja Sultan, the first independent King of Bengal, is said to have transferred the capital to Pandua, in order to repel the incursions of the Delhi Emperor. The transference of the Mahomedan Court to Pandua, 22 miles distant, meant not only the decadence, but the desecration of Gaur. On the establishment of independence by Afghan Kings, Pandua was selected as the seat of their Government; the buildings of Gaur paid their toll in the matter of bricks and stone, and all the Hindu monuments that could be removed were transferred gradually from Gaur to Pandua, where they were used for building palaces, mosques and tombs. In 1575 A.D. a pestilence broke out among the troops and the inhabitants, and thousands died every day. However, this story of the plague is discredited by certain historians, but whatever the cause for some reason or other there seems to be little doubt that a startlingly rapid depopulation of the city occurred, and Pandua as a centre of life and prosperity disappeared from Mahomedan annals. With the loss of its population Pandua passed into the category of ruined cities, of interest only to the archaeologist and student of history. Nearly all the buildings in Pandua were either built or faced with huge blocks of stone taken from Gaur. This is manifest to this day, as the remains still show sculptured figures of Hindu mythology. One of the centre slabs leading to the pulpit in the Adina mosque is that of the Hindu god Mahadev. In the case of pillars and columns, which were evidently removed from Hindu temples to decorate Mahomedan mosques and mausoleums, an attempt has been made to obscure the sculpturing by placing them inwards, but not so in the case of this slab. The impression is that this was done on purpose, to imply Mahomedan ascendancy by trampling under foot the conquering deity of the Hindus. The ruins that exist in either cities are only those of mosques, temples, and tombs, sacred to the memory of some *pir*, or saint. No traces, except of the foundations, exist of palaces and other public buildings. "The ruins," to quote Dr. Hunter, "have been a quarry not only for the brick houses of the neighbouring towns and villages, but also for the palaces of Murshidabad." It is said that the commercial residency at English Bazar (built 200 years ago) was constructed with bricks from Gaur, and the tower of St. John's Church, Calcutta, was built with blocks of stone from the same ruins, hence the native name for the Church *Patthar girga.* But little care has been taken even of the numerous mosques, which even when in ruins are in most parts of India sufficiently supported out of their ancient endowments. Slabs of black marble have been carried off from the tombs of Afghan Kings to adorn monuments in Murshidabad and Calcutta. Lord Curzon is determined to restore such monuments as are worth preserving, and in this connection his remarks when addressing a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, may be recalled:—"Planted as we had been by Providence upon the throne of the Indies, we are the trustees for the world of a literature, an archæology, a history, and an art that were among the priceless treasures of mankind. For nearly three thousand years there had been a succession of kingdoms, dynasties, and religions in India, all of them leaving relics of some sort, many of them relics of the highest value, which it is incumbent upon us to examine, to elucidate, and to conserve."

Up to four or five years ago, it was actually dangerous to attempt to inspect the ruins unless the investigator was prepared to take big risks of attack by malaria or wild beasts. An annual Government grant of Rs.300 enabled a start to be made in clearing the jungle, and opening up to view some of the principal ruins. Four years ago, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned an increased grant of Rs.3,000 a year, which admitted not only of more effective work being done in clearing away the growth of vegetation, but of steps being taken to preserve the ruins from further decay. So impressed was His Honour by the admirable manner in which the money had been expended that after his visit to Malda, he expressed his willingness to sanction a larger sum that would cover the cost of extended measures of preservation, and also of restoring certain portions of the ruins; a sum of Rs.69,000 was thus sanctioned, and while the engineers entrusted with the work have experienced considerable difficulties owing to the sickness among the workpeople, etc., marked progress has been made. The ruins will now be conserved by the Government of India, under the new act passed by Lord Curzon to protect such buildings.

Pages 23 to 25.

RAJ DURBHANGA.—Anand Bagh Palace was built in 1878 by the late Maharaja. Prior to that, as far back as 1860, the Raj was under the management of the Court-of-Wards. Much was done to improve the estate during this management. Roads extending over 150 miles were constructed, and bridged, all over the estate, and feeder and village roads made or improved, thus enabling the tenantry to dispose of their produce to good advantage at distant markets. The works cost twenty-five lakhs.

The domestic improvements included additions and alterations to the old palace, the laying out of gardens, and the construction of several buildings in Durbhanga and Mozufferpore. When the estate came under management the palace was surrounded with jungle, unsightly huts, stagnant pools, foul vegetation and dirt, which made the place so unhealthy that it was said that cholera and other epidemic diseases generally took their origin in the palace. All this has now been changed. The grounds around the palace have been cleared, and a beautiful garden (known as Ram Bagh) carefully laid out. The garden has good metalled roads, a fernery, an orchid house, ornamental pieces of water overshadowed by weeping willows, and feathery bamboos, a recent court with adjoining billiard room and bath, a deer park, and a bathing pavilion for the ladies of the family. The present sanitary condition of the palace is all that could be desired. Many of the old and dilapidated buildings comprising the palace were pulled down and more suitable buildings erected in their place. All these, however, except the apartments occupied by the dowager Maharina, were demolished in order that a new palace might be erected in their place. Designs for this were prepared and approved, the estimate amounting to over Rs.8,00,000. While arrangements for commencing the work were being made, orders were received to abandon the project, the Advocate-General having expressed an opinion that the Court-of-Wards could not legally undertake such an expensive work, and that any contract entered into for the construction of the building would not be a binding on the Maharaja on his attaining his majority. The work was accordingly abandoned, but was, however, again taken in hand by the Maharaja after attaining his majority.

Some little distance from the old palace stands this new palace, Anand Bagh, a handsome building, furnished with elegance and taste. Close by are the magnificent range of stables, coach-houses, and syces' barracks: not far off are the bandstand, the school-house, the hospital, the menagerie, deerpark, etc., making altogether one of the show places of Bengal.

Page 26.

GANGA SAGA TANK (Sunset).—One of the principal features in Durbhanga is the number of very large tanks which are situated near the town. The names of the largest are Ganga Sagor, Dighi, Harahi, and Lakshmi Sagor. The three first are situated in a line, with a drive passing from one to the other, and their united length is 6,000 feet: Harahi being 1,600 feet long, 1,300 feet broad; Dighi, 2,400 feet long, 1,200 feet broad; and Ganga Saga, 2,000 feet long, and 1,000 feet broad. Durbhanga was originally a Muhammadan town. According to some authorities, the name is derived from one Darbhangi Khan, the founder; while others say the word is a corruption of *Dar-i Bangal*, or "Door of Bengal," alluding to the fact that it was a Mussulman cantonment. It has even been conjectured that these tanks were dug to make raised ground for the soldiers' houses.

NORTH BEHAR—"THE GLEANERS."—Reaping in North Behar is generally done by women and children. A large number will take a field in hand and clear it in a very short time.

Pages 27 to 31.

VIEWS IN BENGAL AND BEHAR.—These illustrations explain themselves.

Page 32.

MONGHYR.—Monghyr is considered one of the most picturesque towns in Behar. It is situated on the south bank of the river Ganges, and consists of two distinct portions, viz., the fort, and the native town. The fort occupies a commanding position on the extremity of a cliff overlooking the river. Its three sides are protected by a wall formed of great ramparts of arches, with three gates, which encloses a space about 4,000 feet by 3,500 feet. The west side abuts on the river and is protected by its natural rocks, and a stone wall of great solidity and strength; at one time lofty towers and battlements protected them; and portions of a few of these yet remain. The one at the extreme south end, together with the gates, has lately been restored at the expense of the Government.

On entering the fort by the Lal Darwaza (red gate) a pleasing picture breaks on the view, to the east is a pretty picturesque lake flowing up to the foot of an eminence on which is Khrowi Chowra the palatial residence of Rajah A. S. Roy, while to the right, is a building in which Warren Hastings stayed when on his princely voyage up the Ganges to Patna.

Page 33.

DANCING GIRLS.—The Indian Nautch (dancing) girl of Calcutta finds her principal home in Chitpore Road. They come from all parts of India. Nautches have a peculiar stamp of antiquity: in fact, their origin is mythical. Tradition states that the god Vishnu received favours at the hands of a nautch girl. When he was once on a visit to the earth in the form of a beautiful youth, night overtook him and he sought shelter of a Brahmin priest, who, however, repulsed him; he also received rebuffs from all the surrounding villages. He was on the point of leaving the earth without doubt to annihilate it, when he observed a light flashing from the door of a small hut, from which proceeded the harmonious strains of song. On inspection by the god it proved to be the abode of a dancing girl, who, on finding him shelter was in return promised that all her class should be protected by him for ever. All Hindus therefore consider that they are under an obligation to keep the god's promise. Nautch girls sing as well as dance. They attend weddings, funerals, shrad, and other religious ceremonies, evening parties, etc., receiving, in some instances, enormous fees.

Pages 34 to 38.

DARJEELING.—Of the many beautiful hill-stations scattered on picturesque mountain tops of India, Darjeeling, by reason of its delightful surroundings, is preeminently the first—the Queen of Hill resorts—it has been written "see Darjeeling and leave India." Certainly all who visit India, and those who have made it their home, or place of sojourn, should not lose an opportunity to visit this delightful place. The best time of the year to do so is in October and November, the everlasting snows are then generally visible, the climate is bracing, and there is the pleasure of sitting around a homely fire in the evening.

Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is 7,500 feet above sea level; 379 miles from Calcutta, from whence it can be reached in 21 hours.

The history of Darjeeling dates from 1828 when a frontier dispute broke out between Nepaul and Sikkim. It was then noticed that it might be made of considerable value as a place of refuge for the sick, as a commercial depôt, and as a military station and sanatorium. Negotiations were opened and Darjeeling was purchased by the British Government from the Raja of the country and an annuity of £600 was settled as the price. The first Superintendent was appointed in 1840.

The town of Darjeeling is situated on a mountain ridge stretching from north to south, along which most of the European houses are built, while others occupy positions on the roads that have been made east and west of it. The fame of Darjeeling as a health resort, and for its magnificent views of the Himalayan mountains is world-wide. Many invalids from all parts of India visit the station to seek health and new life, while others enter the trains at Calcutta with the only hope that they may reach Darjeeling before they die. The climate is so bracing that many who leave the plains almost confirmed invalids, are often restored to health within a month, or less. It is also extremely suitable for children, and as a result many first-class schools have been established.

Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, distant 107 miles to the north-west of Darjeeling, can be seen on a clear day from a point near the town, and the noble Kichinjunga almost due north rising 28,156 feet into the infinite blue, forty-five miles distant, is always in evidence. The clearness of the atmosphere is such that the sky on fine days appears to be almost navy blue in colour. At night the clouds settle in the surrounding valleys, and the early rising tourist will be rewarded by one of the grandest sights in the world, namely, "a sea of clouds," as well as the grandeur of the snows by sunrise.

The view of the snowy range and the intervening mountains is one of the finest in the world. The Alps sink into insignificance in the mind's eye, when viewing the indescribably magnificent panorama of these snow-tipped peaks—a long ragged line of snow connecting the two highest mountains in the world. At sunrise or sunset the vista from the wealth of forest growth in Darjeeling, is majestic in the extreme and must be seen to be appreciated.

Many delightful trips can be made from Darjeeling. One in great favour is that to the cane bridge over the Tista river about 6,000 feet below the town. Ghoom rock is another favourite excursion. It is three miles west of Ghoom railway station, three and a half miles from Darjeeling. The rock is a huge boulder propped up at the base by the masses of stones. There is a seat at top which commands a fine view. In the village for many years was an old woman known as the witch of Ghoom, a portrait of whom is given. She died recently; it is said she was over a hundred years old.

Buddhistic monasteries are scattered all over the hills of Independent

Sikkim. Many of these contain manuscripts of immense value. Bhutans, an aboriginal tribe, are to be found in Darjeeling in considerable numbers. They work as domestic servants, porters, etc., and the women often act as coolies; they are extremely strong. The women at all times load their necks with beads, corals, etc., and their savings in coin are made into fantastic necklets.

Pages 39 and 40

BUDDHA GAYA.—This renowned place is most intimately associated with Buddha, Prince Gautama Sakya Singha, the founder of the Bhuddist religion: for it was here, between 601 to 594 B.C., he lived the life of a hermit, and it was here he was supposed to have received his sanctification. For full fifteen hundred years after his death this spot was held, in the estimation of his followers, as one of the holiest places of pilgrimage on earth, and the Temple and ruins are, even now perhaps, amongst the most famous in the world.

The village of Buddha Gaya is situated about seven miles south of the Gaya railway station, on the East Indian Railway, 342 miles from Calcutta, on the western bank of the river Lilajan. This river is held as sacred by Buddhists as the Ganges is by Hindus, or the Jordan by Christians.

In the centre of the village, on the southern slope of a hill, is the famous Great Buddhist Temple. It was on this spot that Buddha, at the age of twenty-nine, after long travels, sat under a tree to perform his long years of penance.

The original Temple was built by Asoka, the Great Buddhist emperor of Northern India, who reigned from 223 to 264 B.C. He was a zealous convert to Buddhism. He established hospitals, dug wells, and caused inscriptions to be engraved on rocks and pillars from Orissa to the borders of Afghanistan, some of which exist to the present day. The stone railing around the Temple is probably all that remains at the present time of Asoka's erections at Buddha Gaya, with the exception of the original throne or altar now in the temple.

The Temple proper measures 48 feet 8 inches by 47 feet 3 inches. The total height is 170 feet. It is built exactly over the remains of Asoka's Temple. The original altar, the reputed centre of the universe was excavated during the researches in 1879-80 and still retains its old position as Buddha's throne. 250 B.C. may be assigned as its date.

The present Great Temple was built in 140 A.D., by Amardeo Sthavara, a Brahmin convert, and must have had much the same appearance one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two long years ago as in the present year of grace 1904; for Mr. Beglar based his designs for the restoration from a small model in stone of the Temple which was found amongst the ruins, from which the design of the building, as it existed in medieval times, could be traced with tolerable certainty.

BUDDHA'S FOOT-PRINTS.—To the left near the east gateway is a Temple with impressions of Buddha's feet. This may be assigned to the ninth century. There are also two stones bearing impressions lying under the Bodhi-tree. At one time foot-prints were an important object of worship. As a fact, they only came into vogue after relics of Buddha became extinct. However, when images of the last Buddha became popular, the feet fell to the background. Hindus recognised them under the name of Vishnu's feet.

BUDDHA'S WALK.—To the north of the Great Temple is a raised platform about three feet high running east and west. This is known as "Buddha's Walk." It is pointed out as the spot where Buddha walked up and down constantly during the second week, after he had attained "perfect knowledge." Tradition says that "miraculous flowers sprang up under his foot-prints to the number of eighteen." The Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Thsang writes that the space where Tathagata walked was afterwards covered over by a brick wall three feet high. This is an exact description of it, with the exception of a number of foot-prints, at the present day. This terraced walk is fifty-three feet long, and there are nineteen lotus flowers in bas-relief springing from the top. The flowers are supposed to mark the spots of Buddha's foot-prints. At the west end is an octagonal shaft with a female figure carved on it. This is supposed to be a portion of one of the four corner pillars of the canopy which once covered the walk.

Page 41.

THE GREAT TANK.—Opposite the south gate of the court-yard is a large tank, 1,750 feet in circumference: this is the same as mentioned by Hiouen Thsang, "which was dug by the Brahmans, brothers, at the command of Mahesvara." It still retains the same dimensions as in the time of Hiouen Thsang. Its northern bank has a covered ghat with stone steps leading to the water: to the left is a row of niches built, apparently, for native ladies to disrobe in. This is of modern date.

THE ASOKA RAILING.—About sixteen feet to the south of the Great Temple are the most perfect remaining portions of the railing that at one time surrounded the Temple built by the great king Asoka, and known as the Vajrason Temple, which would give its date about 250 B.C. According to Hiouen Thsang, who visited the Mahabodhi Temple in 637 A.D., Asoka surrounded the holy Pipal-tree with a stone railing ten feet high. The pillars of the railing, as they stand at present, differ somewhat in height from this, but are proved to have belonged to the original railing by their inscriptions in Asoka characters, which are also found on the rail bars and copings. One of these inscriptions translated reads thus:—

"ARYA KURUNGYA DAVAM—Gift of Kurungya the Arian."

The outer or south facings of the coping stones are ornamented with continuous bands of flowers. On some of the pillars are carvings depicting various scenes, and the rail bars are ornamented on both faces with full circular bosses or medallions in relief, or capitals of pillars, containing perfect lotus flowers, kings' busts, mermaids, animals, and mythical monsters. On a single pillar (dug up in 1871, near the south-east corner of railing), now placed at the extreme east end of the railing, is a full-length figure of a Yakshini (wood nymph) clinging to a tree, with her right foot supported by a male figure.

Page 42.

ELEPHANTS WITH HOWDAHS.

Pages 43 and 44.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Hyderabad is the premier native state of India; the Mahomedan history of the city of Hyderabad dates from 1687, and is almost identical from that date with that of Golconda, the former capital and much older city. In fact, under the Hindus its history is lost in the mist of time. Its fame as a diamond centre was at one time world-wide.

The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam are situated on the extensive table lands of the Deccan, in southern India. The territory embraces nearly 83,000 square miles, or only 5,000 miles smaller than England, Scotland, and Wales together. The capital stands on the southern bank of the river Munsi, at an altitude of 1,700 feet above the sea level. The city is about six miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall flanked with bastions. The principal object of interest in the city is the Char Minor (four towers). It is a magnificent rectangular edifice in granite, built upon four grand arches. Above the arches are two rooms said to have been erstwhile used as a college; handsome minarets rise from the corners to the height of 184 feet. The Char Minor was built in 1591, by one of the Kings of Golconda.

Hussain Sagar Lake is a fine sheet of water about eleven miles in circumference. The scenery around this charming lake is very picturesque. It is confined by a huge bund about two miles long. This was constructed during the 16th century at a cost of Rs.2,54,636.

To the west of the city there is another picturesque sheet of water about eight miles in circumference known as Mir Alim Lake. From here a most interesting view is obtained of the surrounding country to the north-west. The gloomy old fort of Golconda is standing like a sentinel, backed with citadel-like rocks. The lake is enclosed on the north by a massive bund, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, which was constructed by French engineers. From a position to the east, the bund presents an attractive appearance, being formed by a series of twenty-one large granite semi-circular projections looking exactly like arches lying on their sides. Resistance to the water during a flood by the semi-circular masses of granite is undoubtedly very great. Strong revetments of the same material at the back of each junction of the arches add considerably to the strength of the bund, and in this as well as other masonry structures of some years ago in and around Hyderabad, it is noticeable that very powerful cement must have been used in the work. The bund was completed about 1820 at a cost of £80,000. The lake now supplies the city of Hyderabad with water.

There are a number of steam, electric, and motor launches on the lake, at the extreme west end of which is a prettily-wooded hill, on whose summit is a shrine of a Mahomedan, Saint Mahbub Ali. This tomb though small is well worth a visit.

Page 45.

BEZWADA.—The town of Bezwada is in the Kistna District, Madras Presidency. A fort erected here by the East India Company in 1760 was dismantled in 1820. Bezwada possesses much to interest the the archæologist, as there are rock-cut temples of the Bhuddist period, as well as very ancient Hindu pagodas. The hill to the west is (like several others) pointed out as the site of the legendary fight between Arjoon and Indra. During the excavations for the canals and the Anicut (which here crosses the Kistna) many valuable antiquarian discoveries were made.

The "Three Canals" at Bezwada are considered a great engineering success. These canals cross each other by means of aqueducts; they were damaged during the floods of 1903. The illustration shows the work under repairs.

Page 46.

BOMBAY.—The beautiful seaport town of Bombay formed a part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, the bride of Charles II., and became English in 1662. The English occupation changed its fate entirely and slowly raised it from its humble condition as a small fisherman's village, to its present proud position as the Capital of Western India.

The Bombay bazars present an appearance which is extremely Oriental and kaleidoscopic, and they perhaps exhibit the most picturesque street scenes in India. They are not laid out with any uniformity, there are no broad footpaths, often no footpaths whatever, but every house has an appearance peculiar to itself. As usual in Indian Bazars, the noise and din during the busy part of the day is overwhelming.

The modern European portion of the town is built with regularity and magnificence. The roads are broad and the buildings stately. On landing at the Appolo Bunder, to the left is the new and imposing Taj Mahal Palace Hotel (built by a Parsee millionaire) with its 400 rooms, it compels attention as the largest hotel in the East, while on the right is the picturesque Yacht Club. Driving through the town from this point to the Esplanade which faces the Western Bay, the Sailors' Home will deserve notice; it is a fine building castle-like in appearance with imposing fountains in front of it. On the Esplanade are located the High Court, the University Senate House and Library, aud the Bombay Secretariat, all noble buildings, while surrounded by luxuriant gardens the Rajbari Clock Tower elevates its handsome pinnacle, 280 feet from the ground.

The Victoria Terminus of the great Indian Peninsula Railway is one of the grandest among the many stately edifices in Bombay. It is in Italian Mediæval Gothic style, and is most elaborately finished. The entrance hall is decorated in a style worthy of a palace. There are columns of Italian marbles and polished Indian stones surmounted by Gothic archways faced with elaborate carvings. The groined roof is in blue and gold, stained glass windows throw a subdued light on a tessellated floor. The various offices are partitioned with exquisitely carved polished railings of artistic designs, and a figure of Queen Victoria holds the prominent position under the canopy of the central gable of the building.

The Offices of the Bombay Baroda Railway are situated at the corner of Church Gate Street, Back Bay. These are in the usual "Gothic-Oriental" style of architecture so noticeable in Bombay.

Pages 47 to 50.

ELEPHANTA CAVES, BOMBAY.—Elephanta is an island nearly five miles in circumference in Bombay harbour, about six miles N.E. from the city. Here are situated the renowned Elephanta caves. The name Elephanta was given by the Portuguese, from a large stone elephant which stood near the old landing place on the south of the island. This elephant was about thirteen feet in length and seven feet high; but its head and neck dropped off in 1814, and subsequently the body sank down into a shapeless mass of stones, which were removed in 1864 to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay. At one period, from the third to perhaps the tenth century, the island is supposed to have been the site of a city, and a place of religious resort.

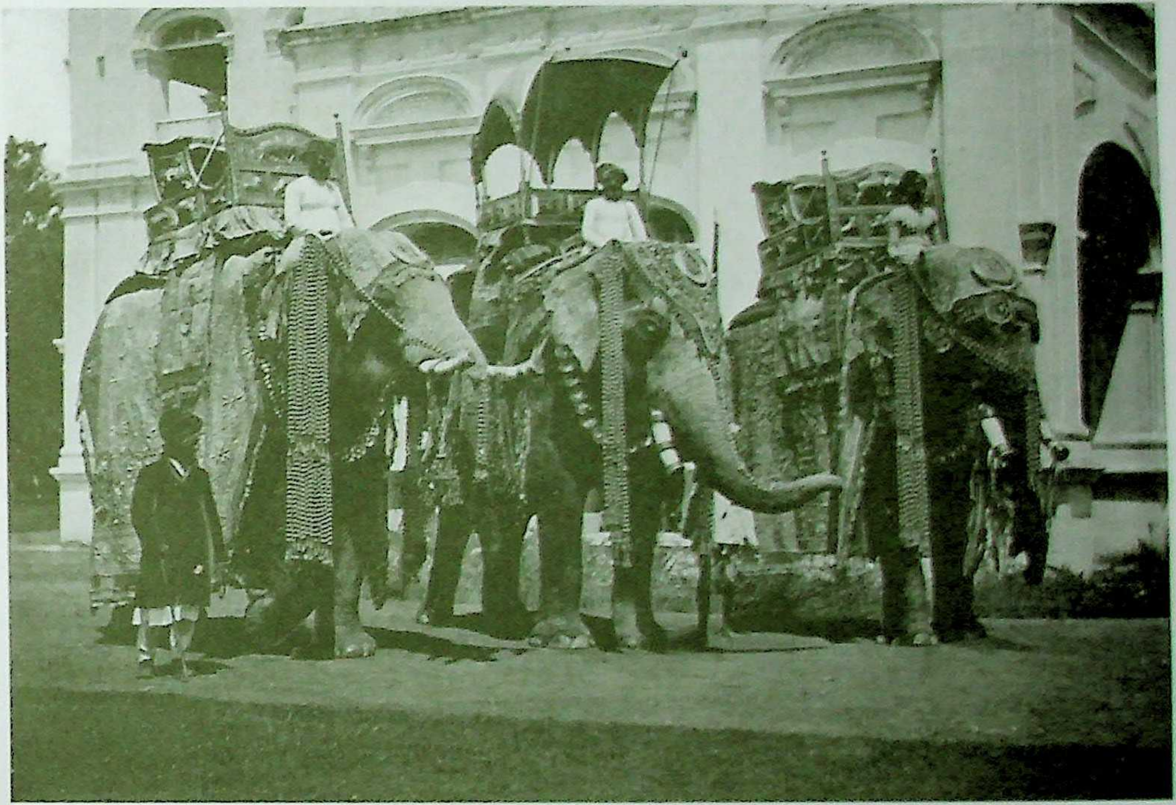
Of these wonderful rock-cut temples four are complete or nearly so; a fifth is a large cave filled up with debris with only rough masses of stone left to support the roof. The most important is the Great Cave, situated in the western or larger of the two hills of the island, at an elevation of 250 feet above high water level. The entrance is reached by a winding paved path, in some parts very steep, about three-quarters of a mile from the landing place. The cave faces the north, and is entirely hewn out of hard rock. From the front entrance to the back, it measures about 130 feet, and its length from the east to the west entrance is the same. It does not, however, occupy the entire square of this area. Three massive columns cut out of the rock, divide the entrance, and support a huge overhanging cliff, covered with verdure and flowering creepers.

The body of the caves may be considered a square of about 91 feet each way, supported by six rows of columns. There were originally twenty-six columns, with sixteen half columns, but eight of the separate pillars have been destroyed, and others are much injured The columns vary in height from fifteen to seventeen feet. The most striking of the sculptures is the famous colossal *Trimurti*, at the back of the cave, facing the entrance. This is a representation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, as the creative, destructive, and preservative principles. The *Trimurti* is nearly eighteen feet in height. It is guarded by two gigantic *dwarapales*, or door-keepers, of rock, about thirteen feet high: both figures are much defaced.

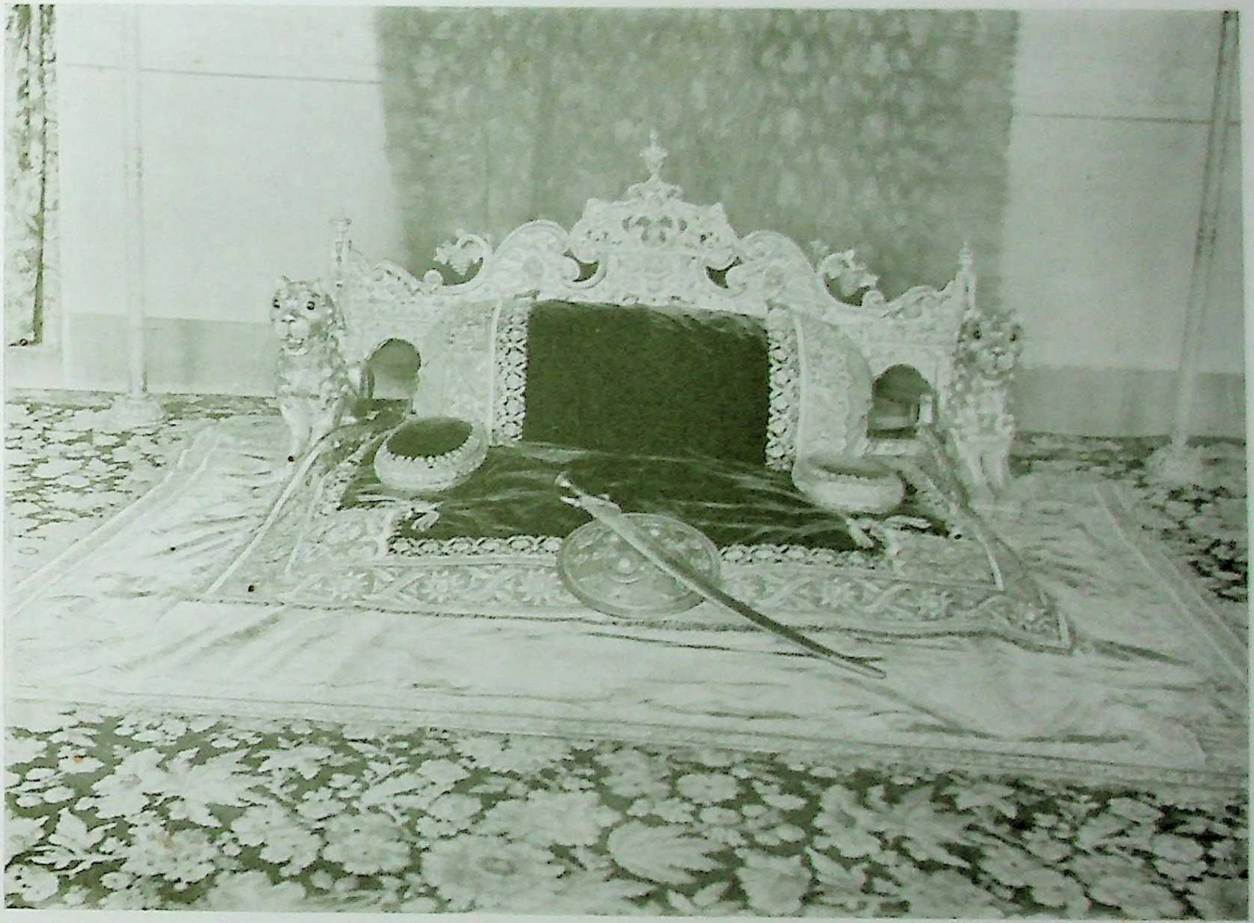
The compartment to the east, of the *Trimurti* contains gigantic figures grouped about a gigantic *Ardhanari* or Siva represented as a half male, half female divinity. The figure is nearly seventeen feet in height. In the compartments to the west are two figures of Siva and Parvati. In another compartment to the east is represented the marriage of Siva and Parvati, in which she stands at his right hand.

The Tiger Temple is about fifty feet in length and eighteen and a half feet in height. It is divided into five spaces, by four columns and two pilasters. On each side of the steps leading up to the temple are bases, on which tigers are seated. Inside is a *linga* shrine, with various figures.

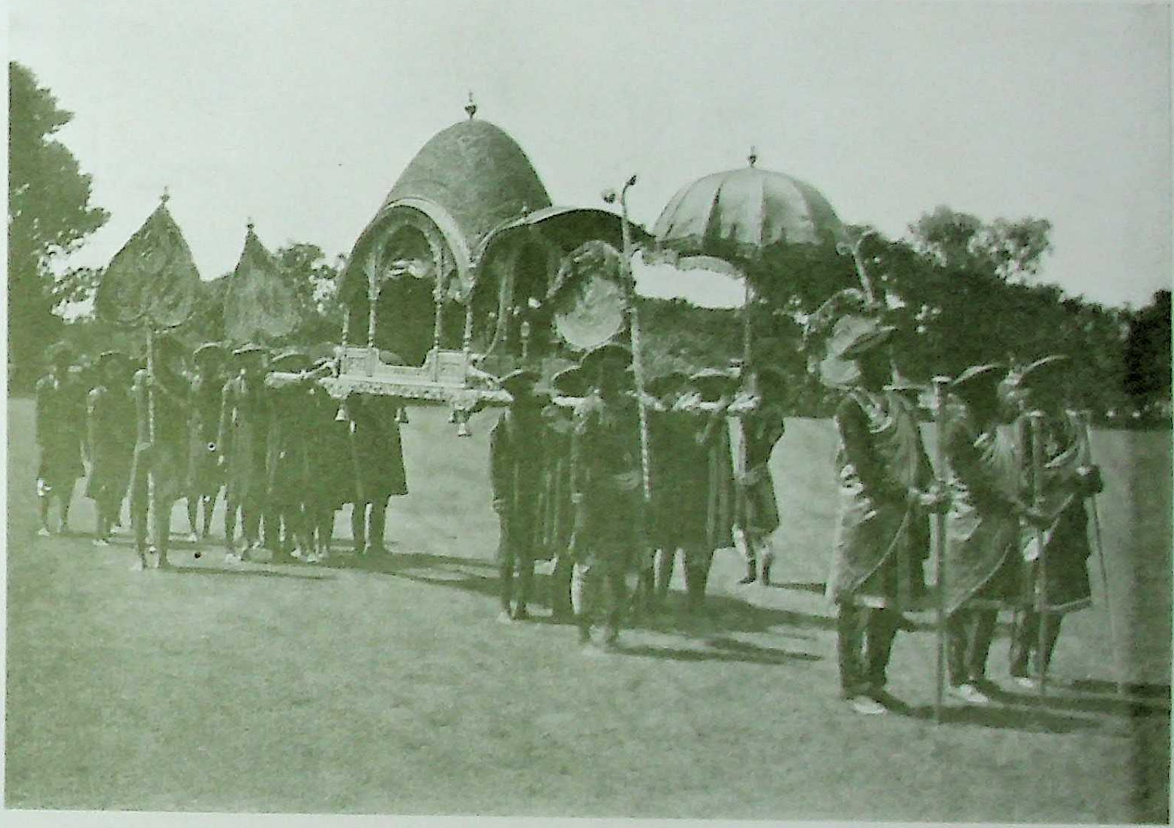
Unfortunately there are no inscriptions on the temples, but they are supposed to have been executed about the ninth century, A.D.



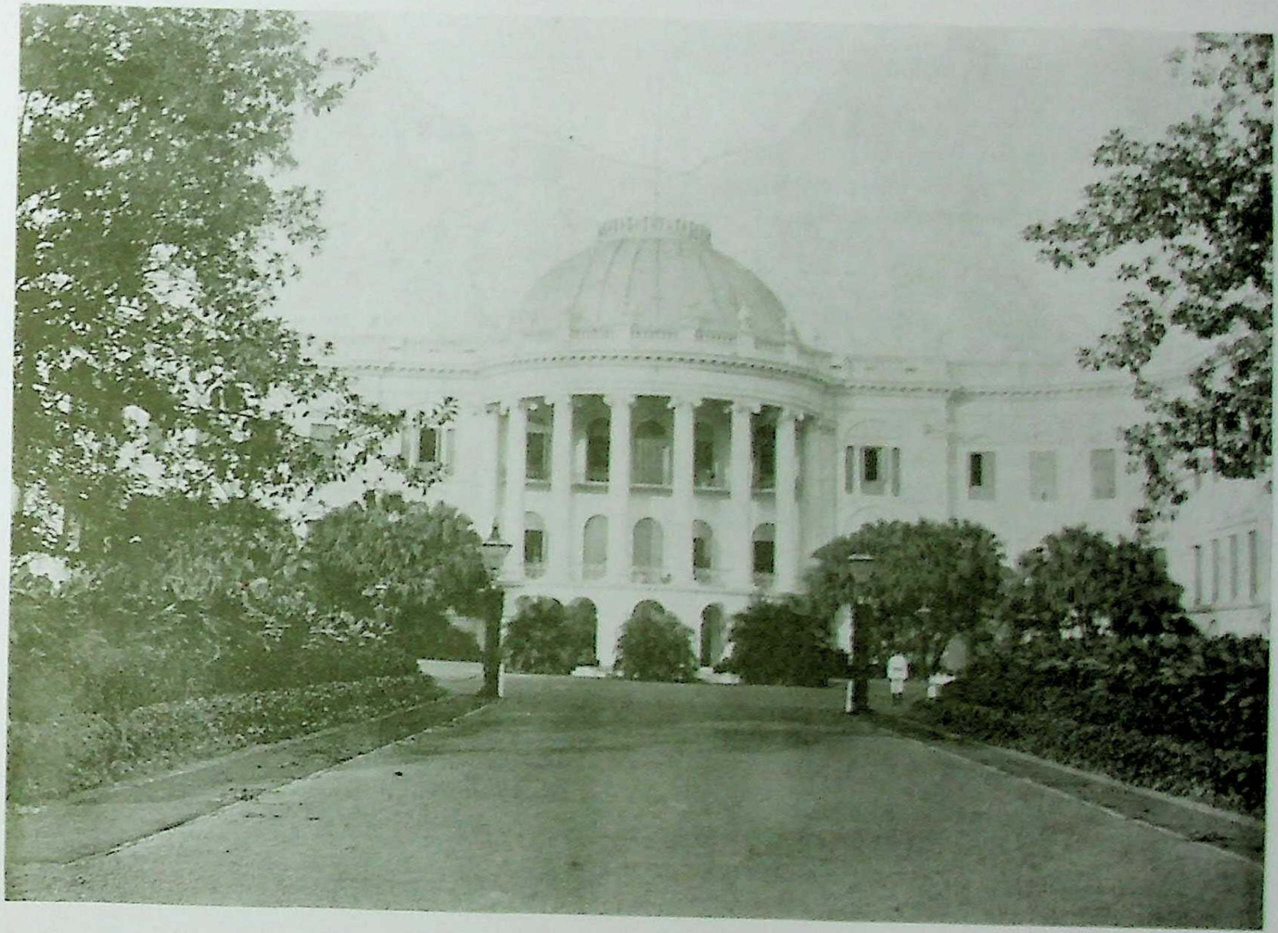
A Maharaja's
State Elephants.



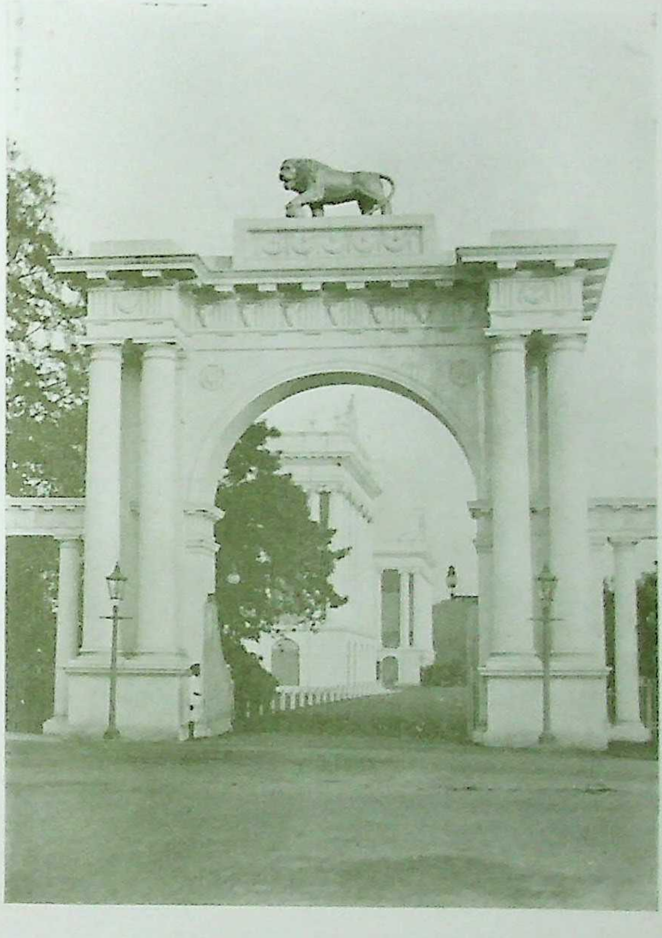
A Maharaja's
Guddi.



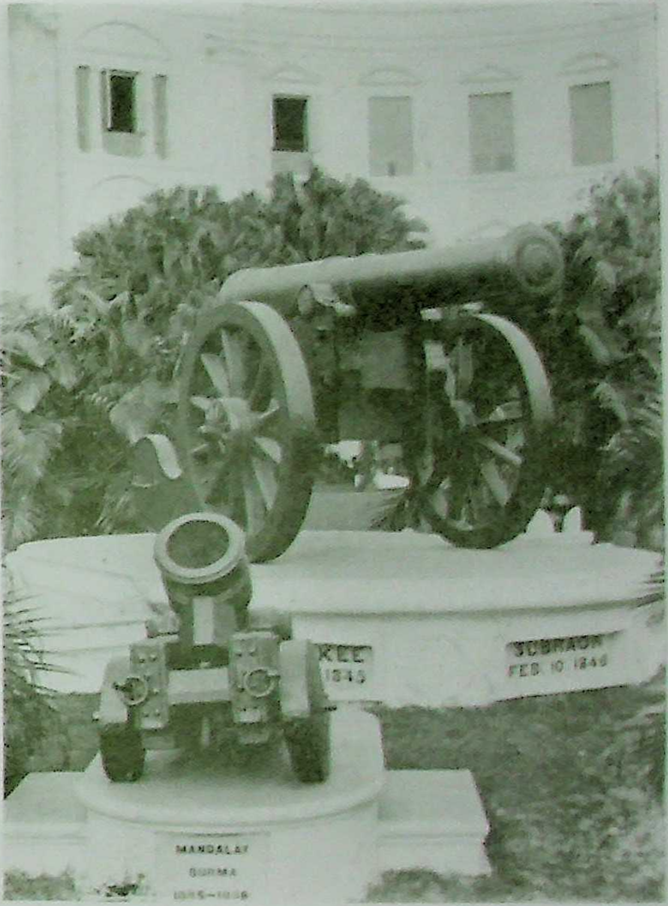
A State
Palki.



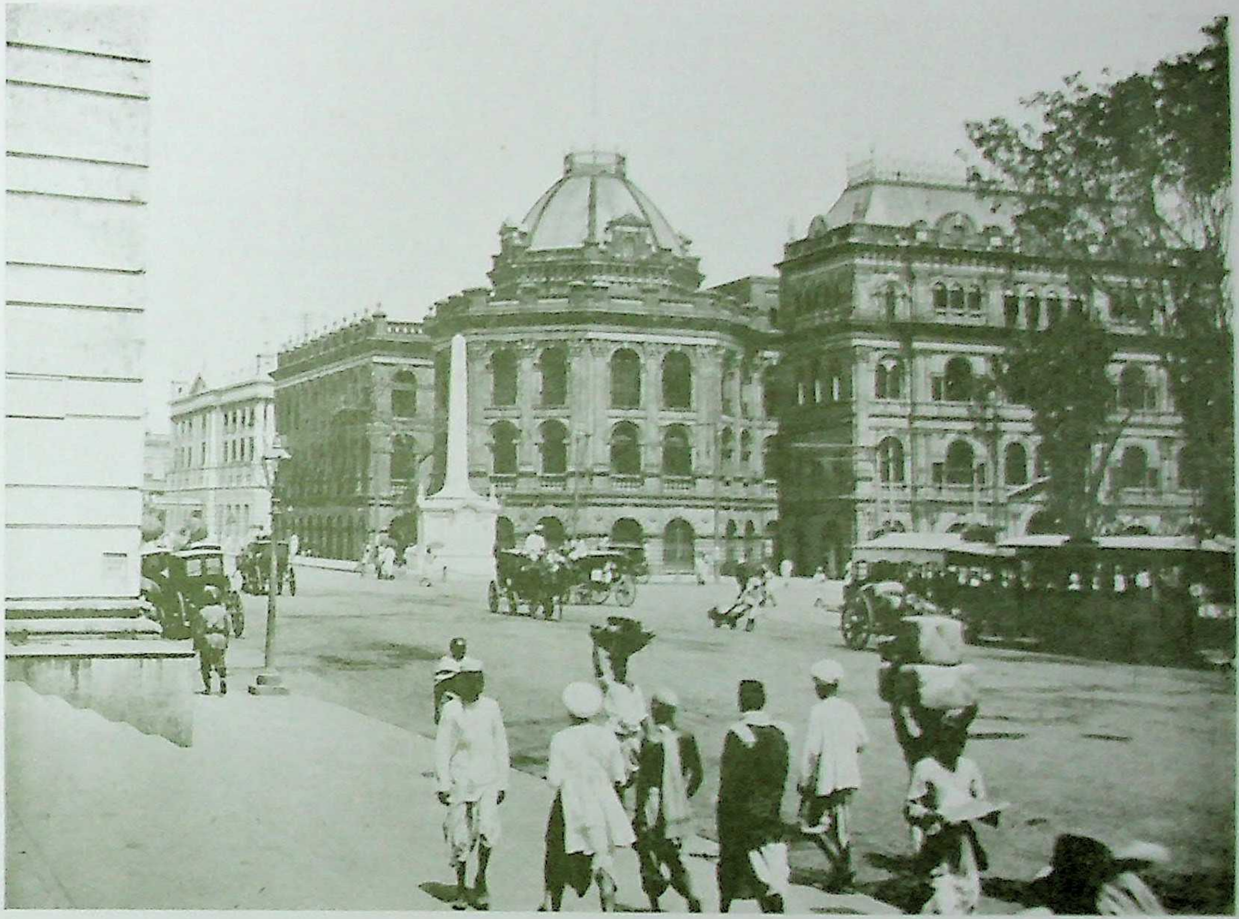
Government House, Calcutta
(from the South).



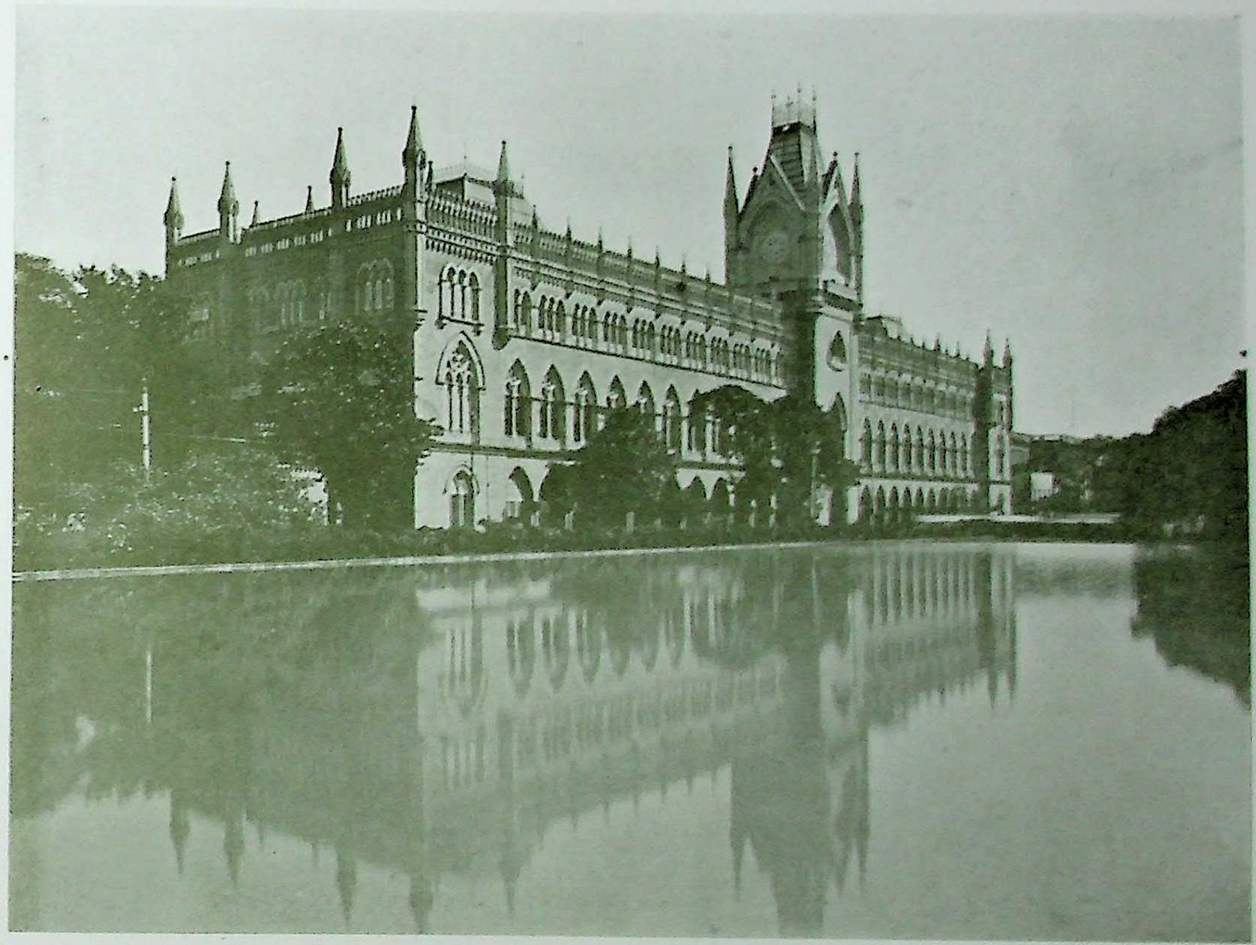
Government House, Calcutta,
S. W. Gateway.


KEE
1845
SOBRAON
FEB 10 1846
MANDALAY
BURMA
1885–1886

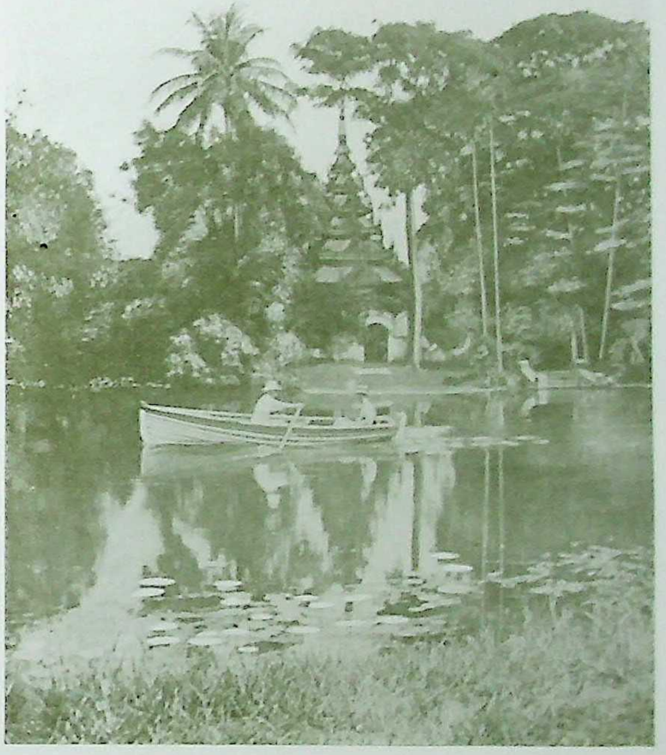
Trophies of War, South of
Government House, Calcutta.



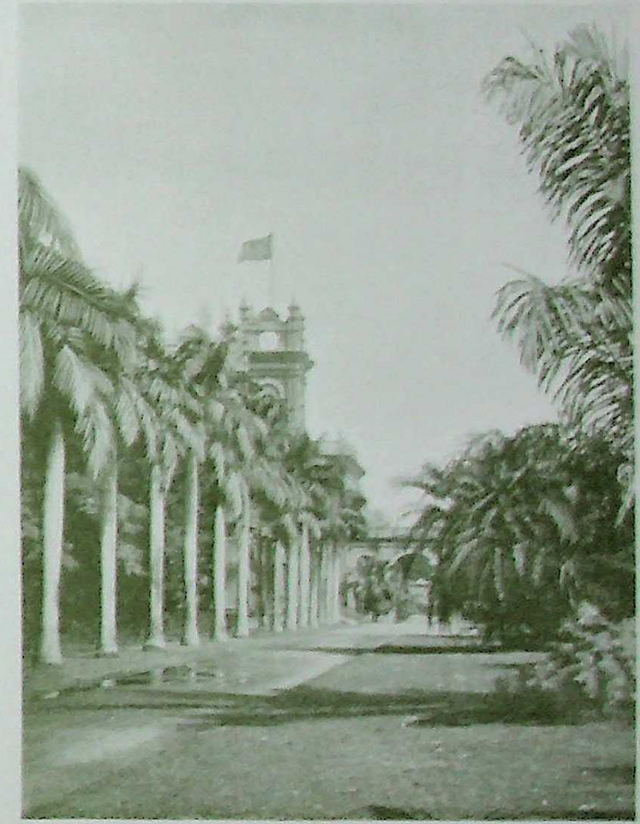
Bengal Council Chamber and
Holwell Monument, Calcutta.



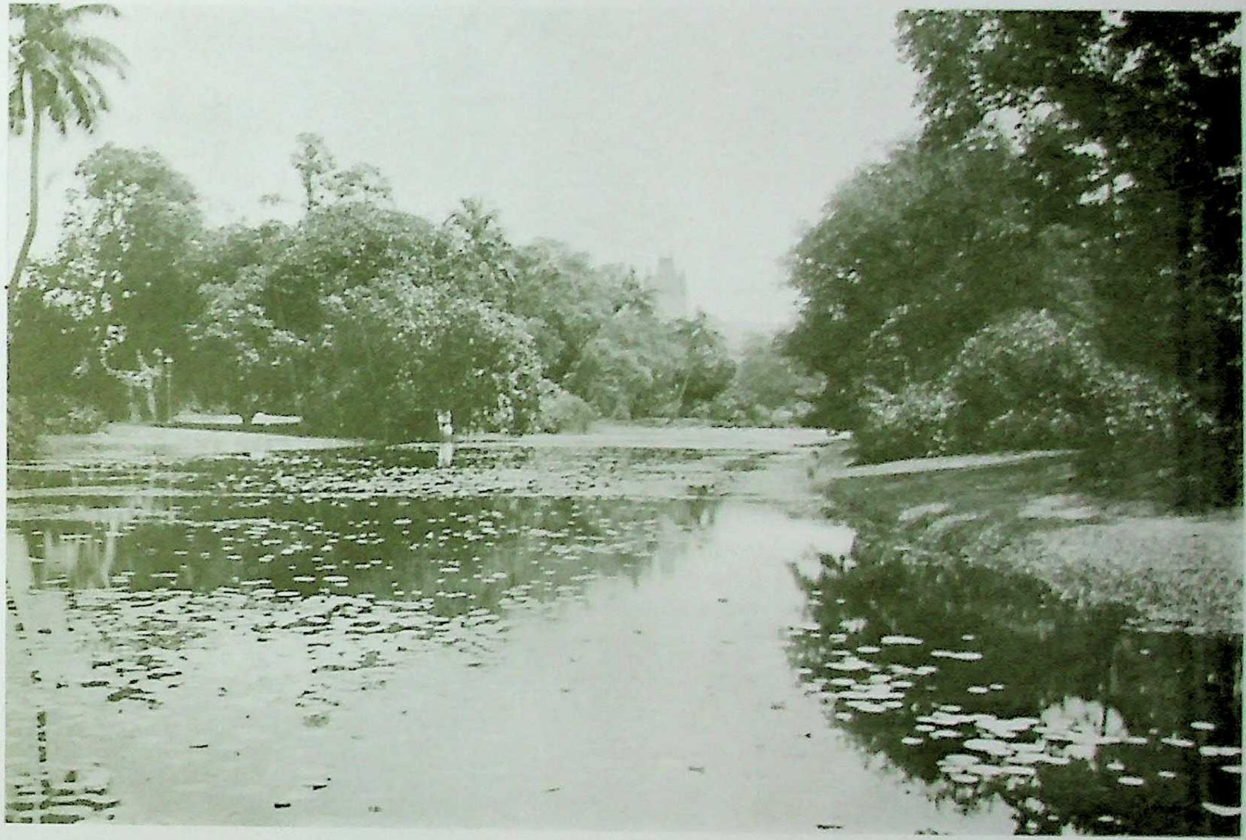
The High Court,
Calcutta.



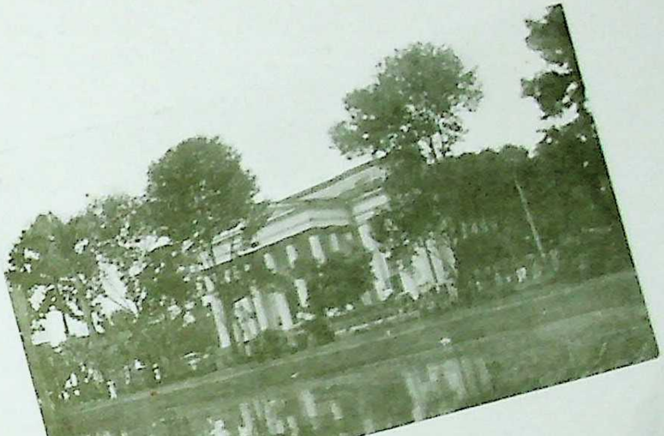
Burmese Pagoda,
Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

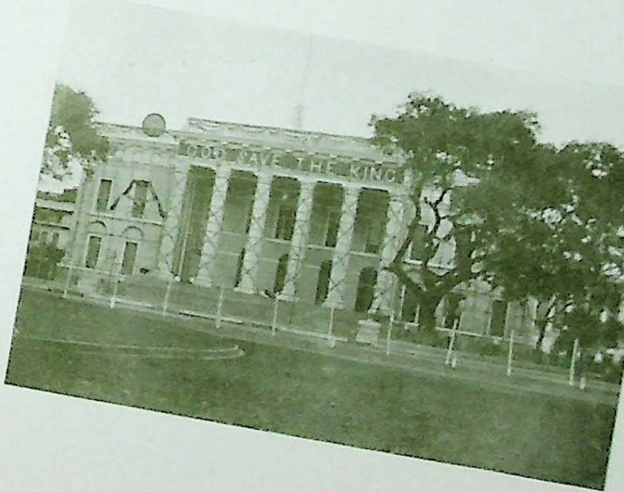


The Approach to
Anand Bagh Palace, Durbhanga.

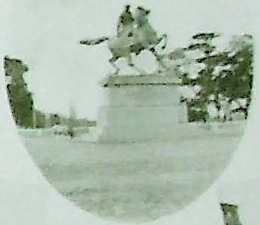


Eden Gardens, Calcutta
(with High Court in the Distance).

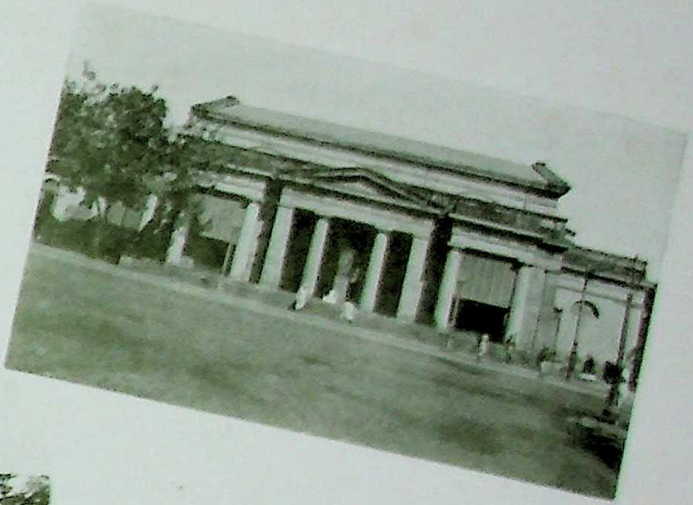


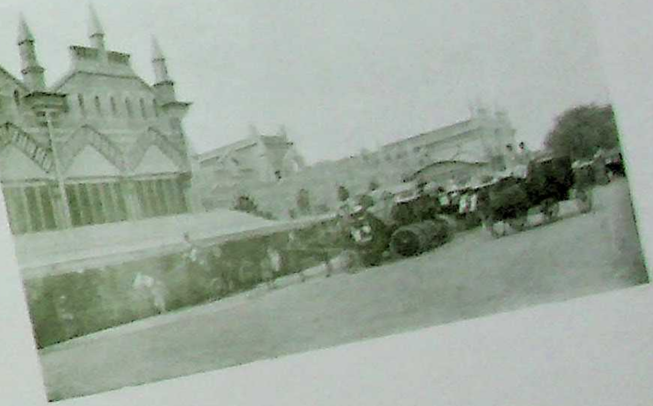


The University Senate House, Calcutta.
The Town Hall, Calcutta.

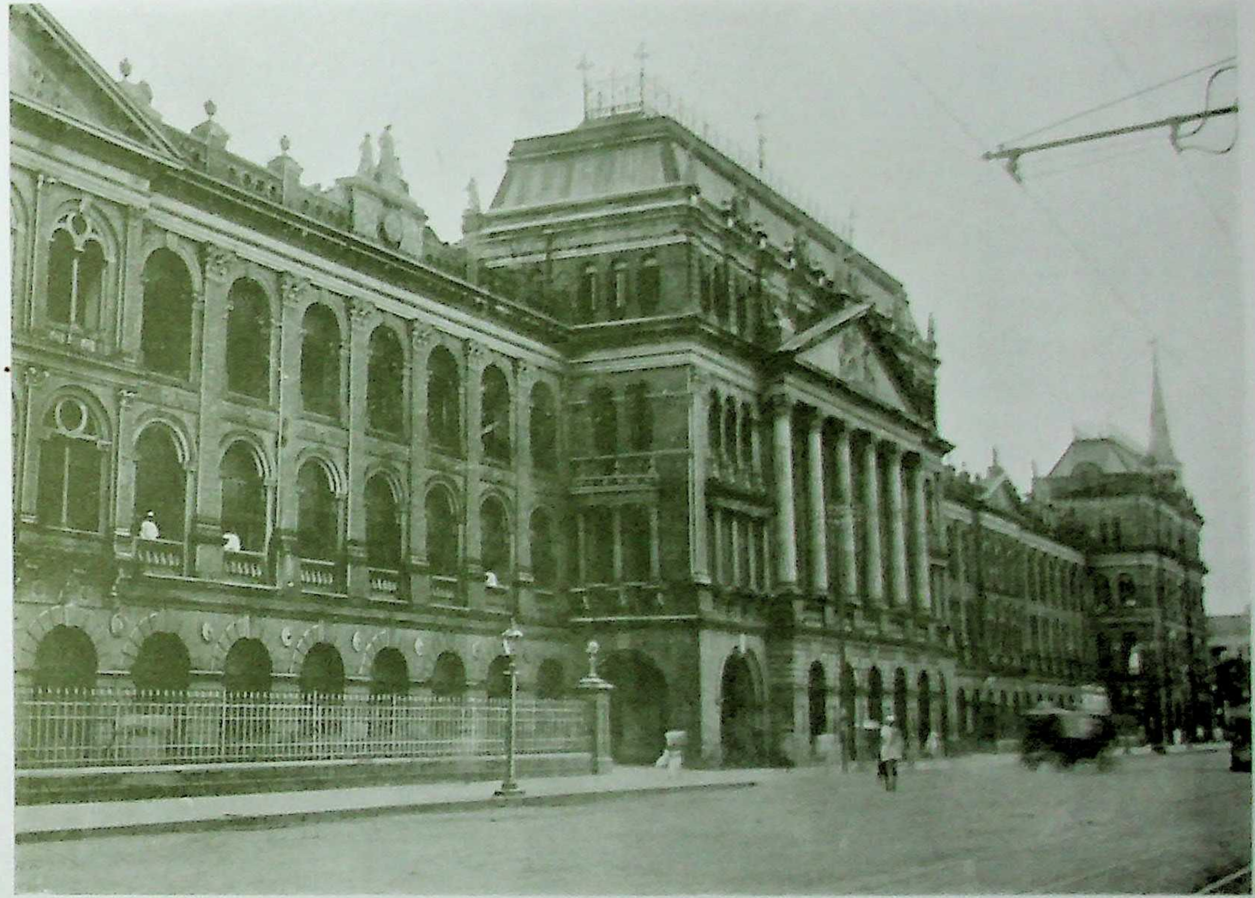


The Outram Statue
Calcutta.

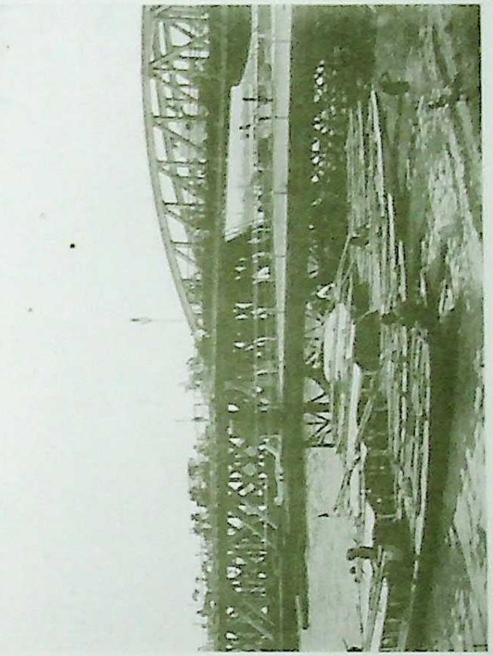




Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta.
The New Municipal Market, Calcutta.

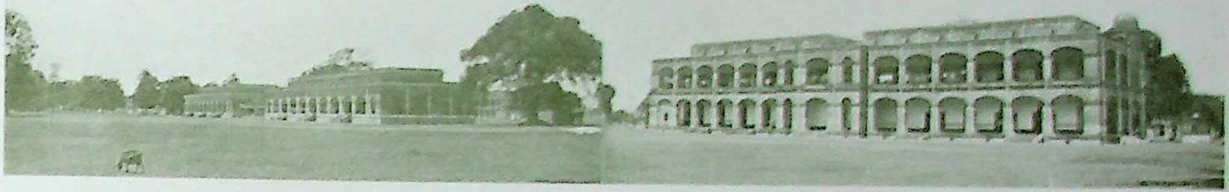


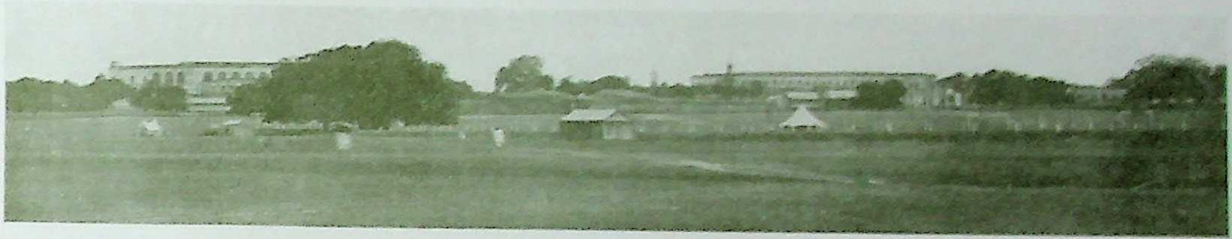
The Bengal Secretariat Calcutta
(looking West).

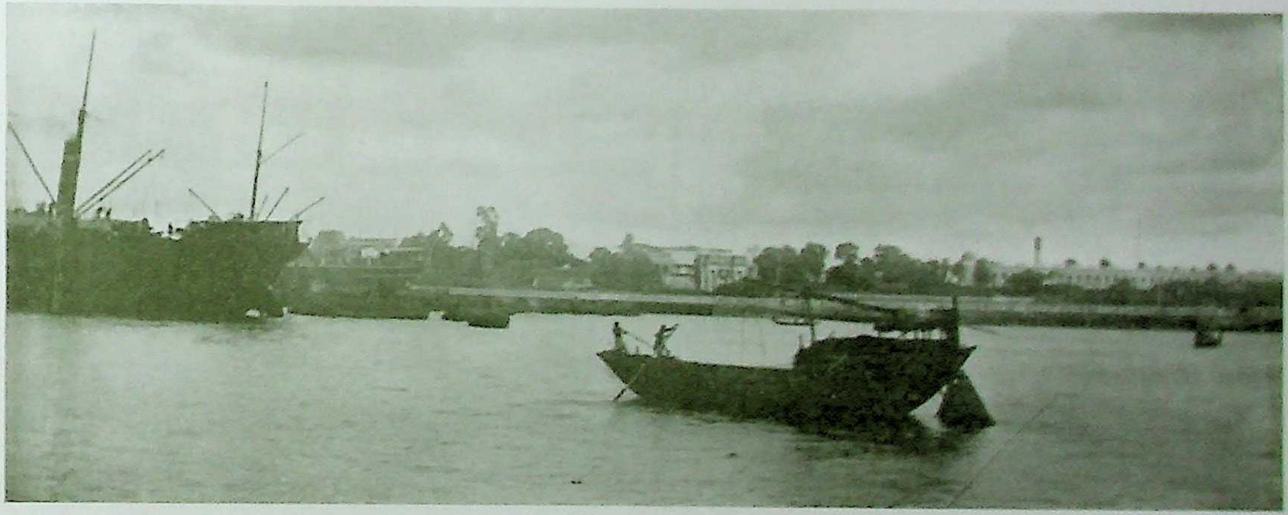


The Hughly Floating Bridge,
Calcutta

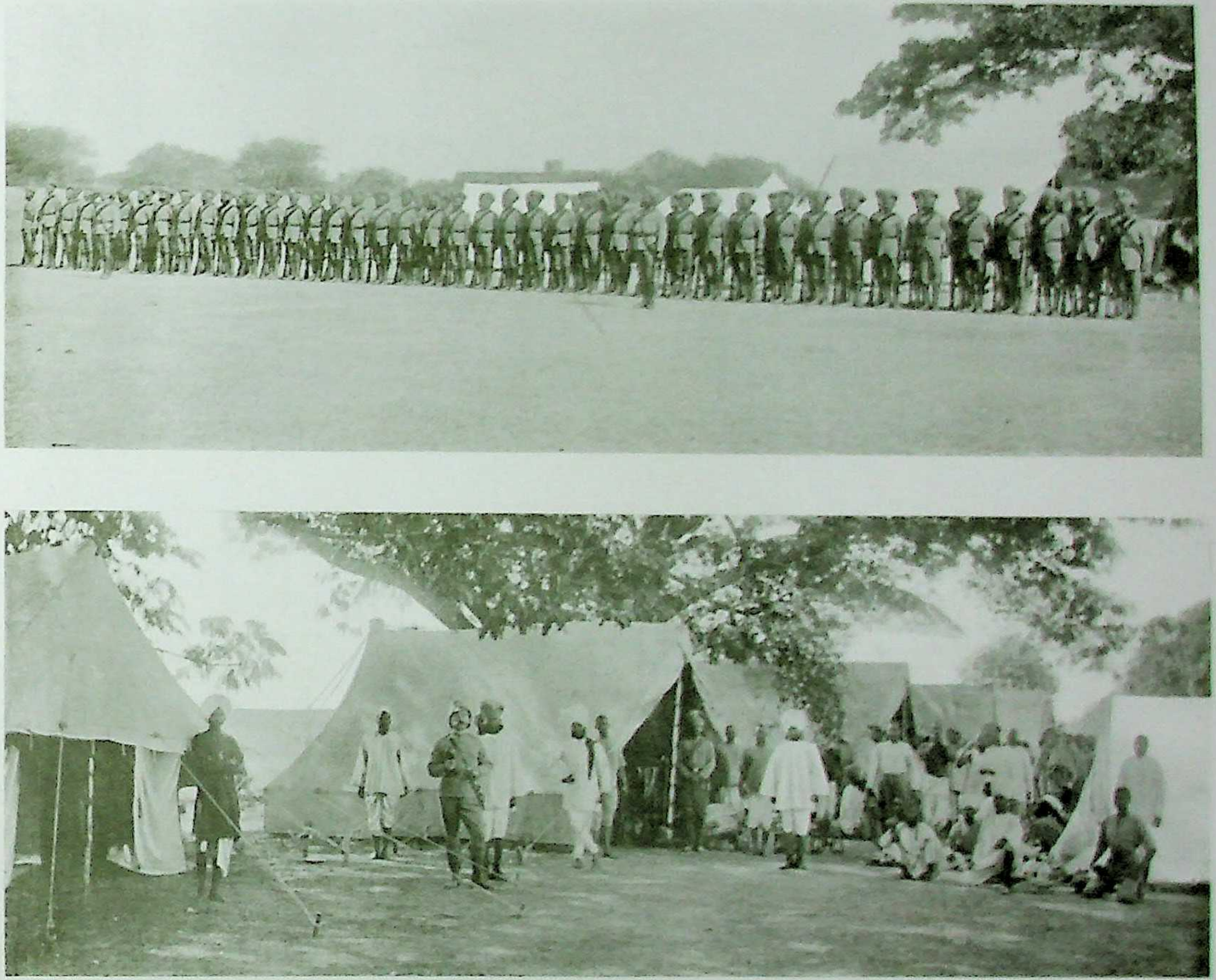
Clive Street and East India Railway Offices,
Calcutta.





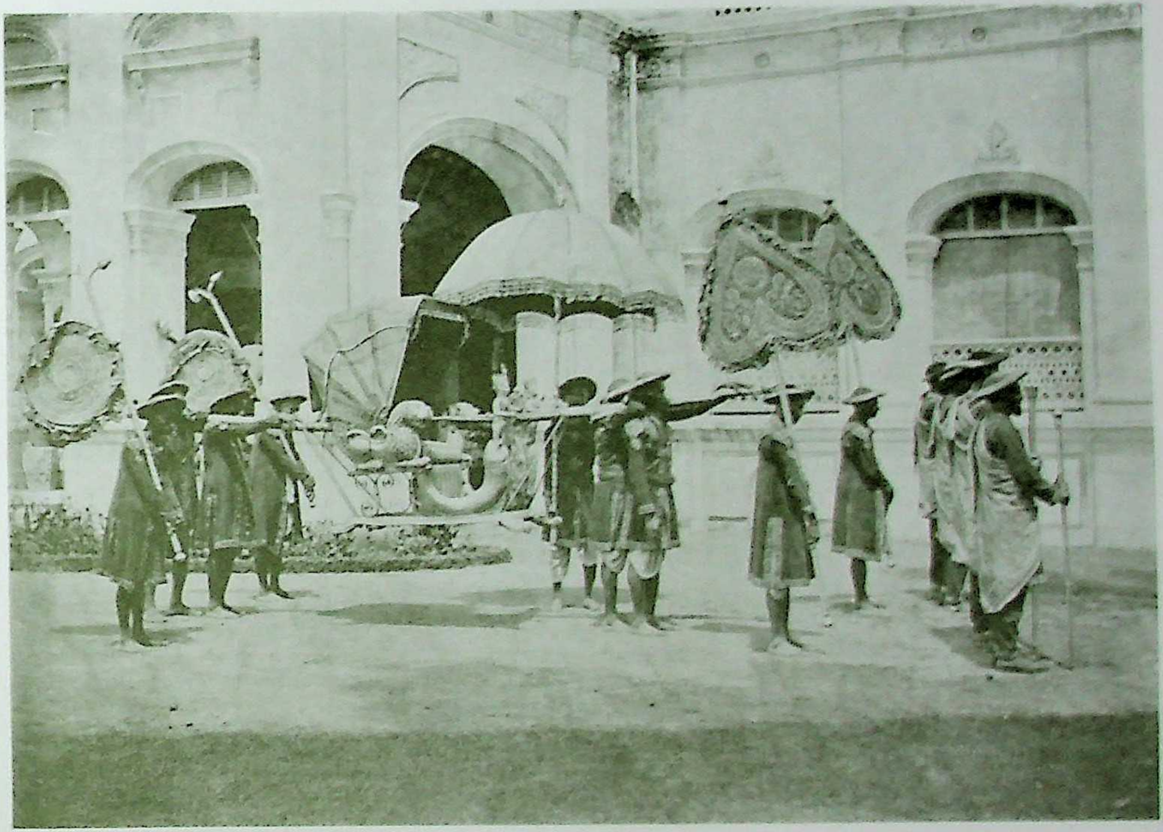


(a) British Troops Barracks, Barrackpore.
(b) Modern Fort William, Calcutta, from the North.
(c) Fort William, Calcutta, in 1904, from the river.



C Company Bengal Military Police.

(a) On Parade. (b) In Camp.

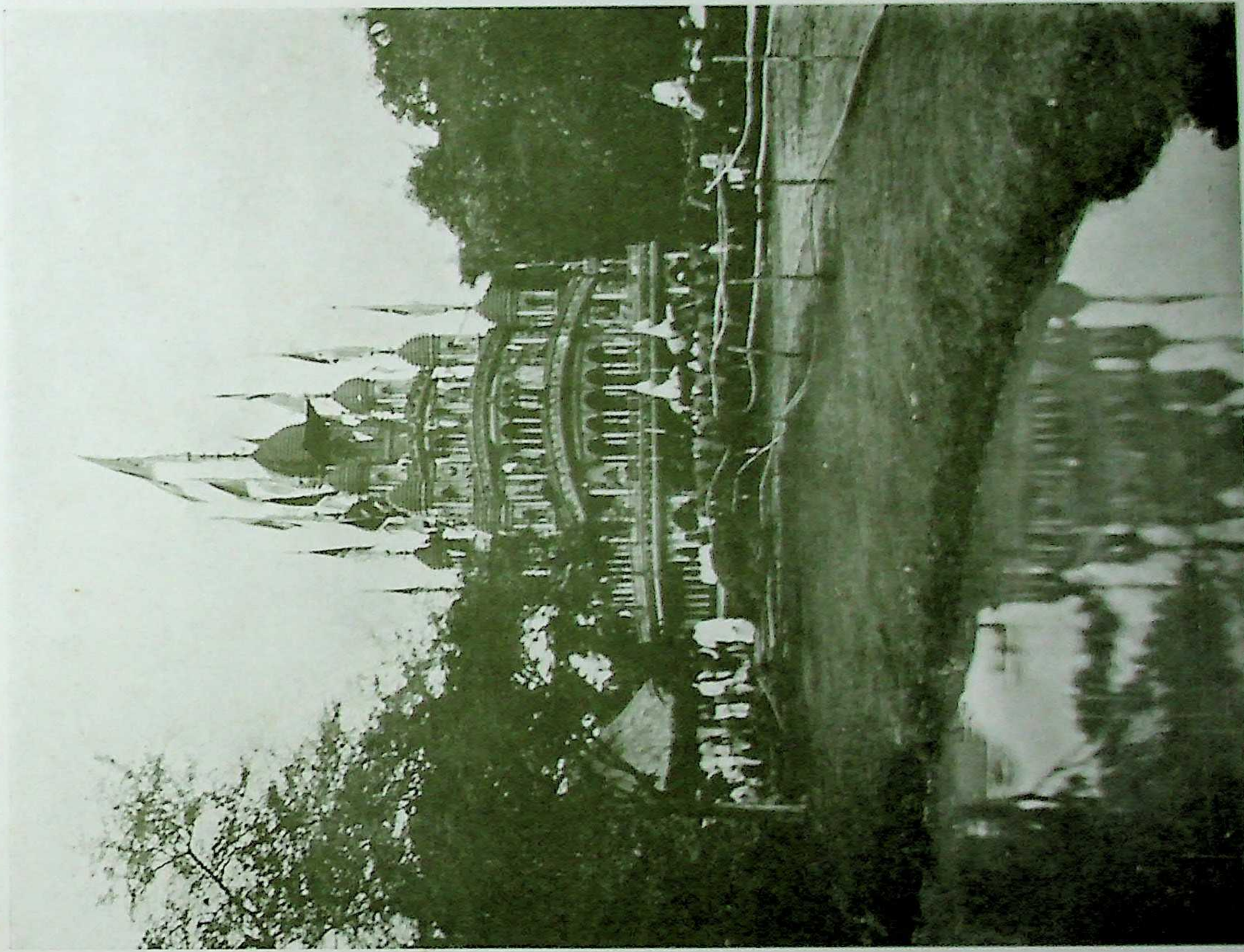


A Maharaja's
State Tam-jan.

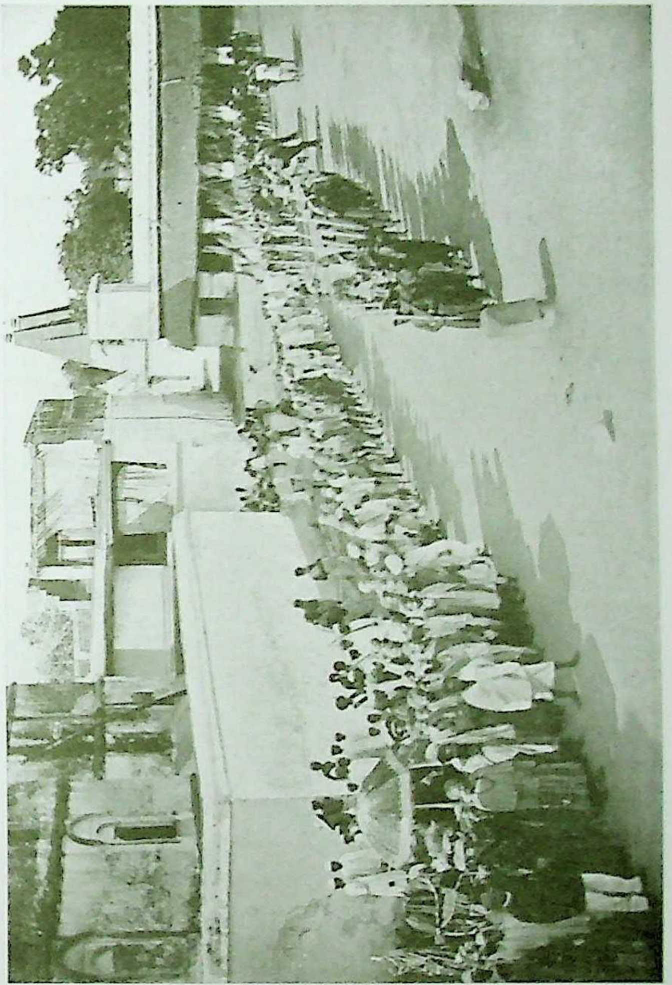
Elephant Ready to Mount.

Elephant in Camp.

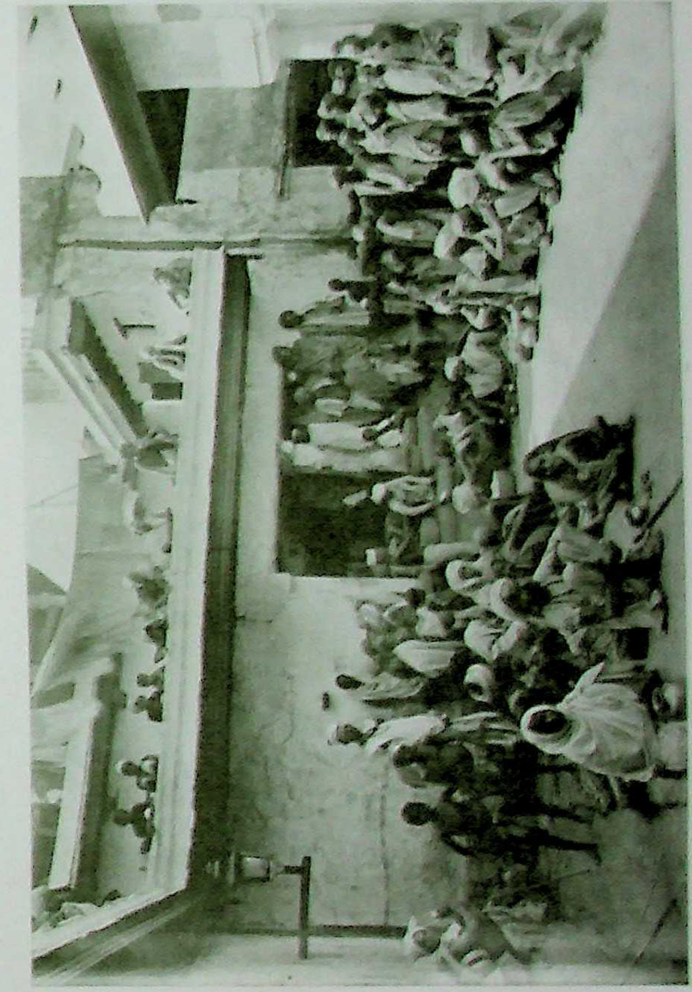
Elephants and their Stables.



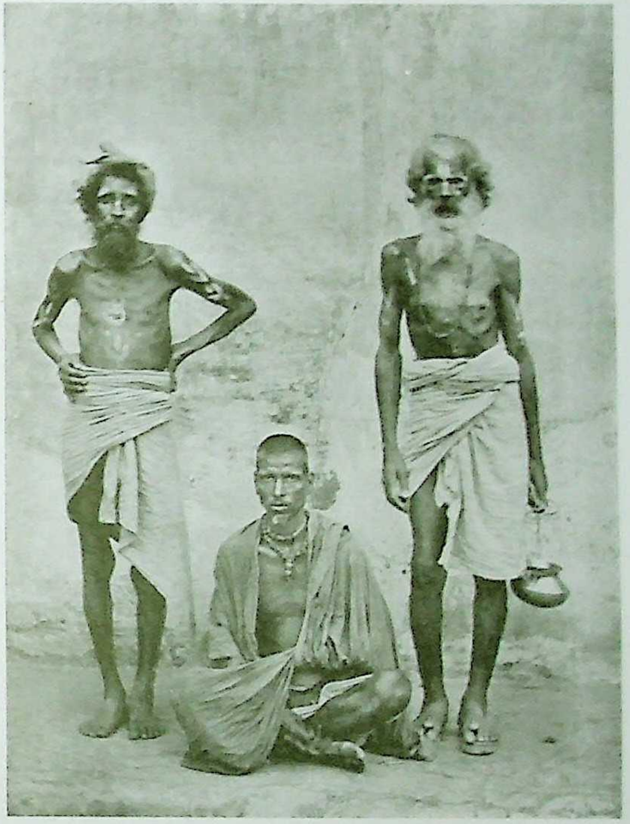
A Jagannath Car.



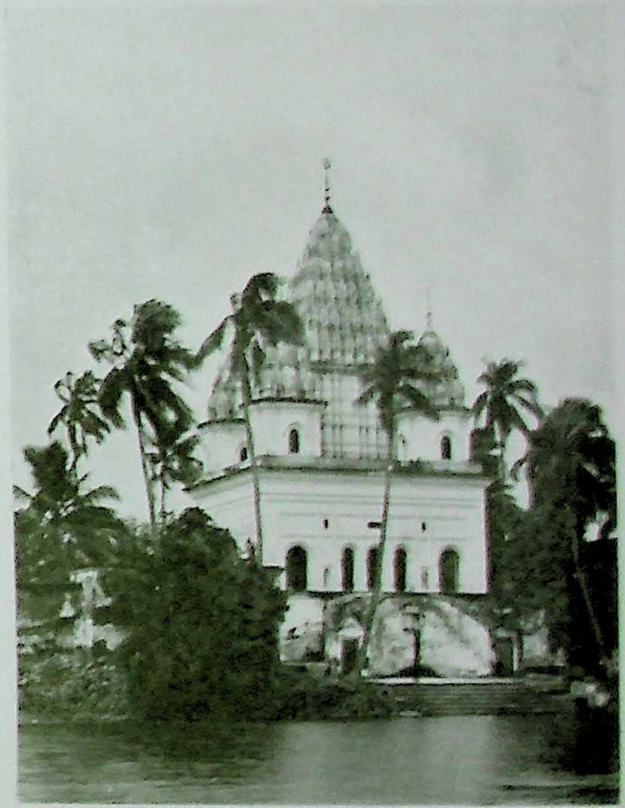
A Hindu Monastery
with Abbot and Monks.



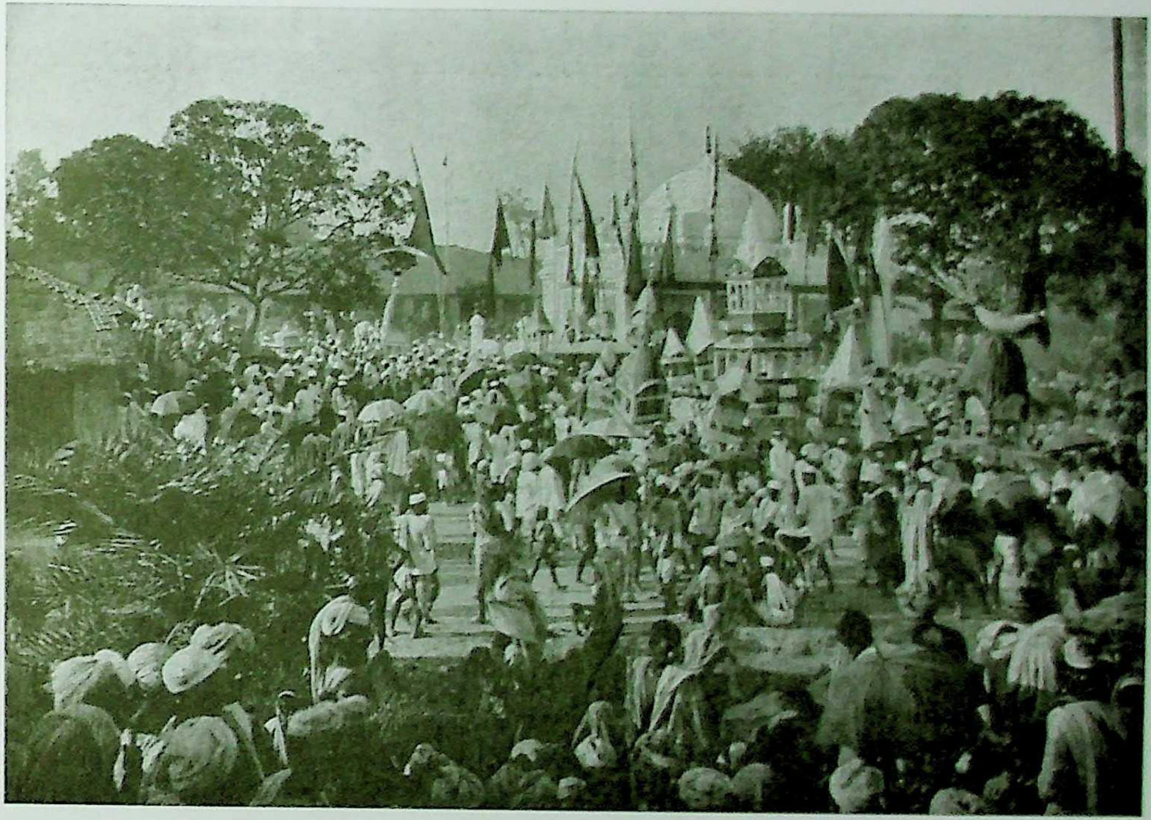
Feeding the Poor
at a Hindu Monastery



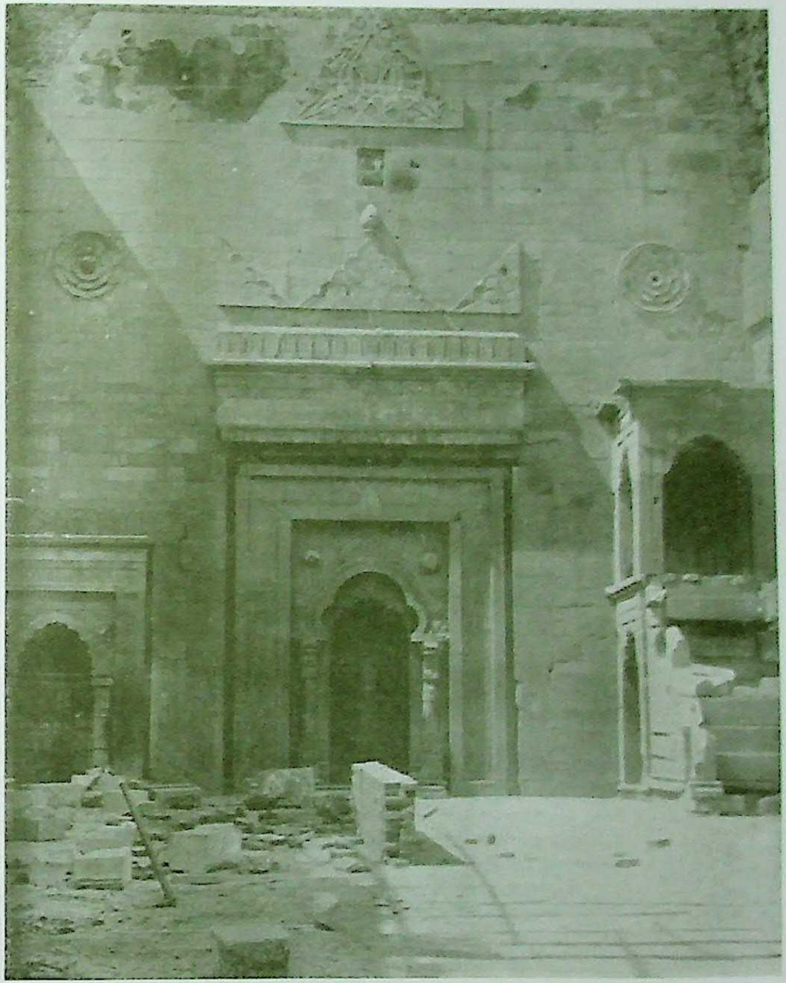
Hindu Jogies.
(Ascetics.)

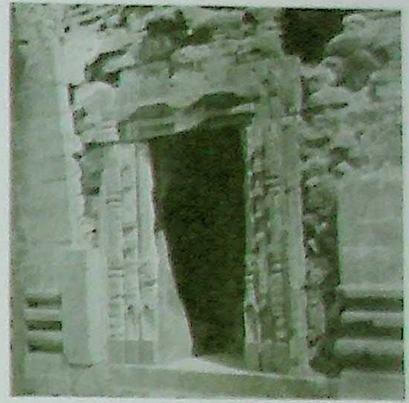


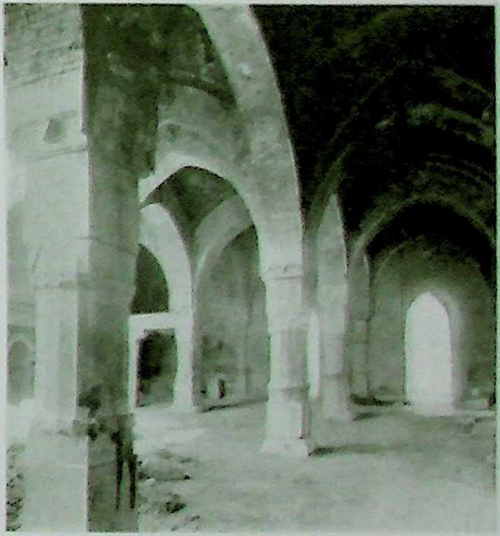
Hindu Temple,
Puthia, Bengal.



Mohurrum Procession,
Bengal.

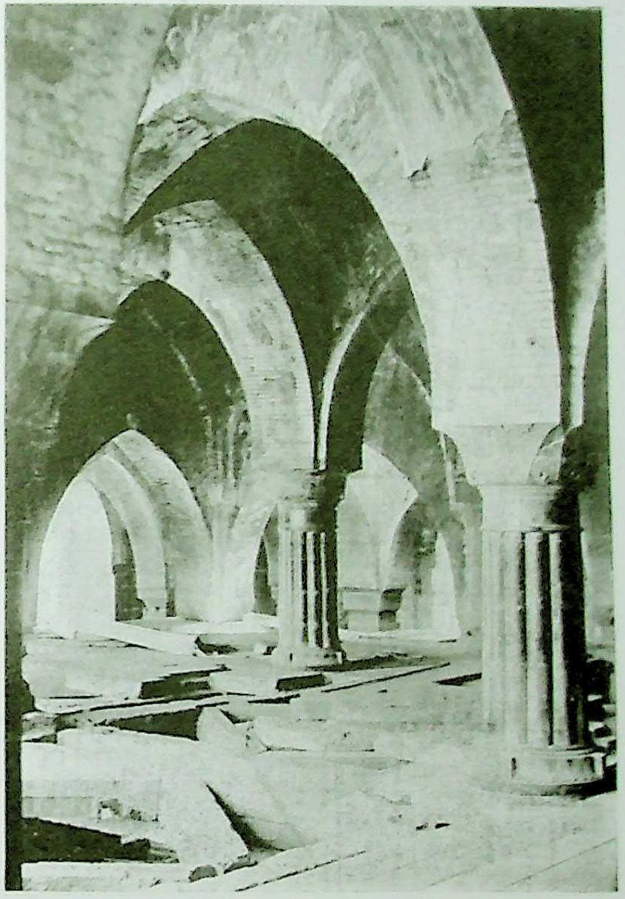




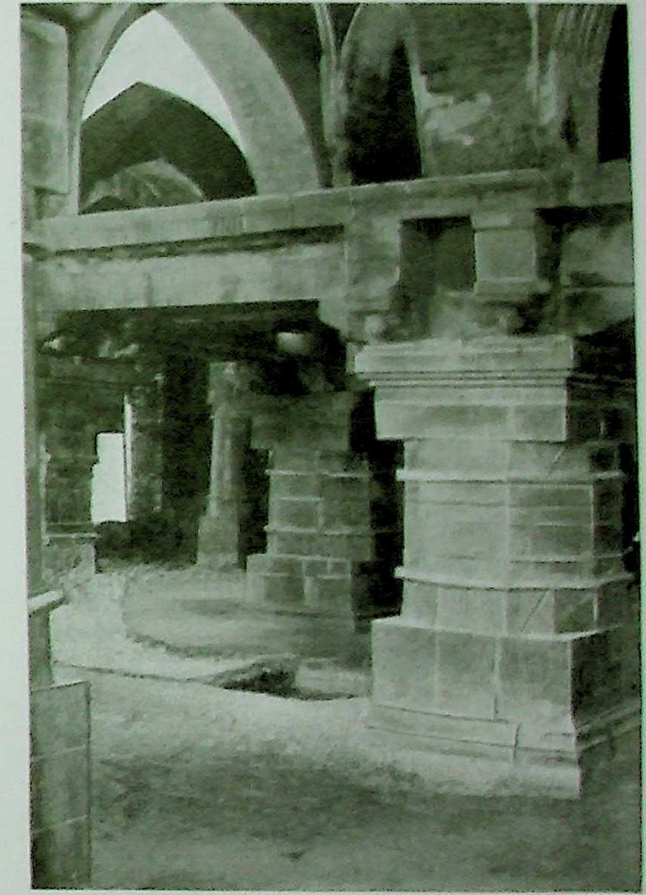


Ruins of Pandua, Ma'lda, Bengal;
Adinah Musjid, the Nave.

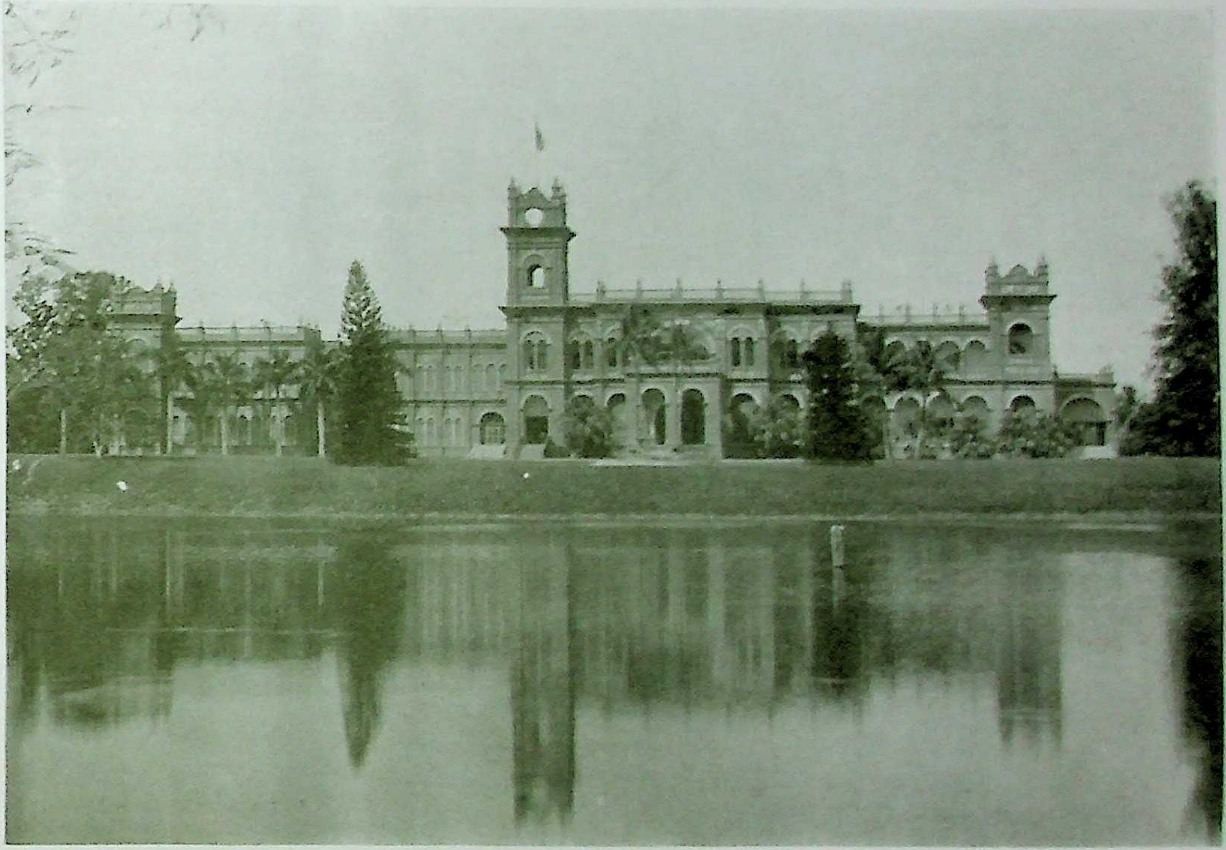
Adinah Musjid, the Doorway to King Secunder's Tomb.
Ruins of Gaur, Interior of the Golden Musjid.



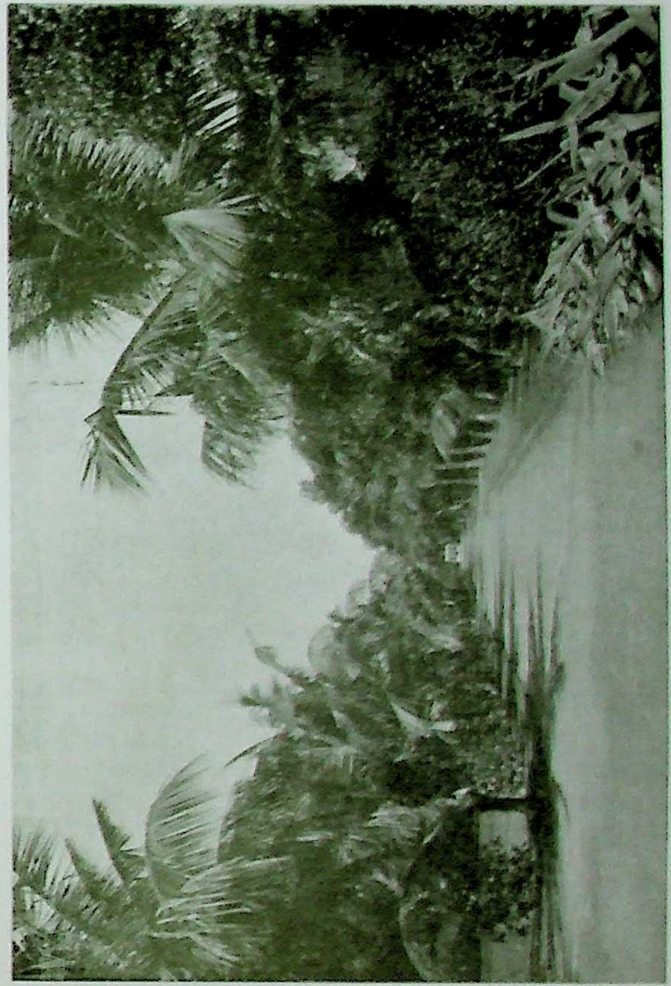
Pandua Ruins, Adinah Musjid.
Upper Section of Royal Praying Platform.



Pandua Ruins, Adinah Musjid.
Lower Section of Royal Praying Platform.

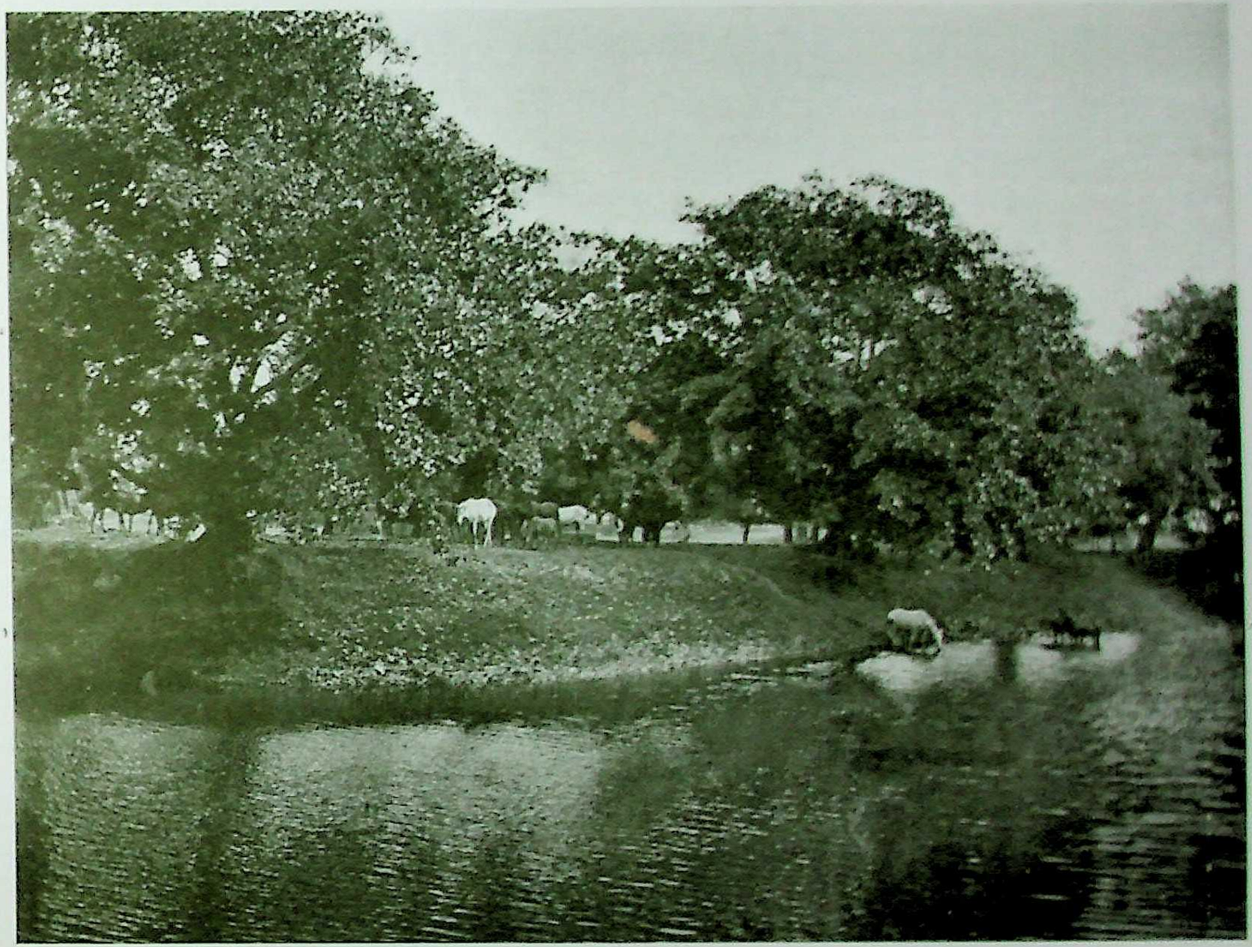


Anand Bagh Palace,
Durbhanga.



Palm Avenue,
Ram Bagh, Durbhanga.

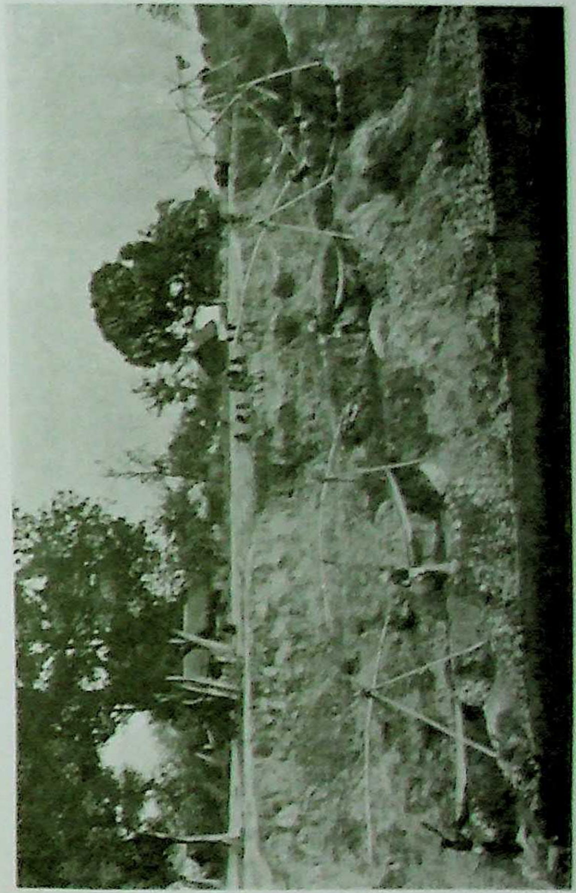
Lilies, Ram Bagh,
Durbhanga.



The Moat,
Anand Bagh, Durbhanga
(Sunrise).

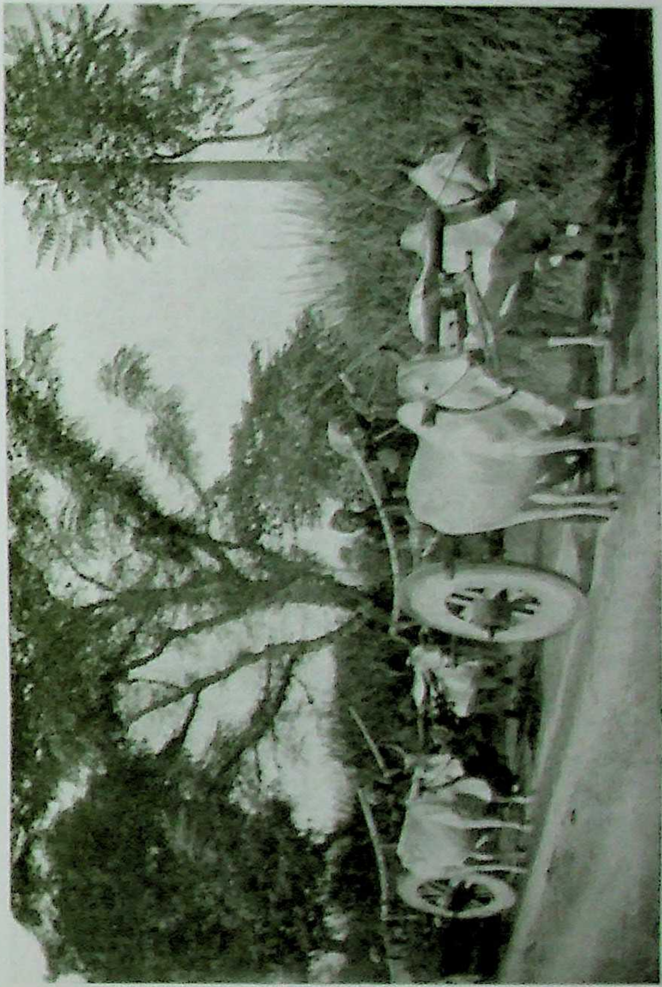
Ganga Saga Tank,
Durbhanga (Sunset).

North Behar,
The Gleaners.

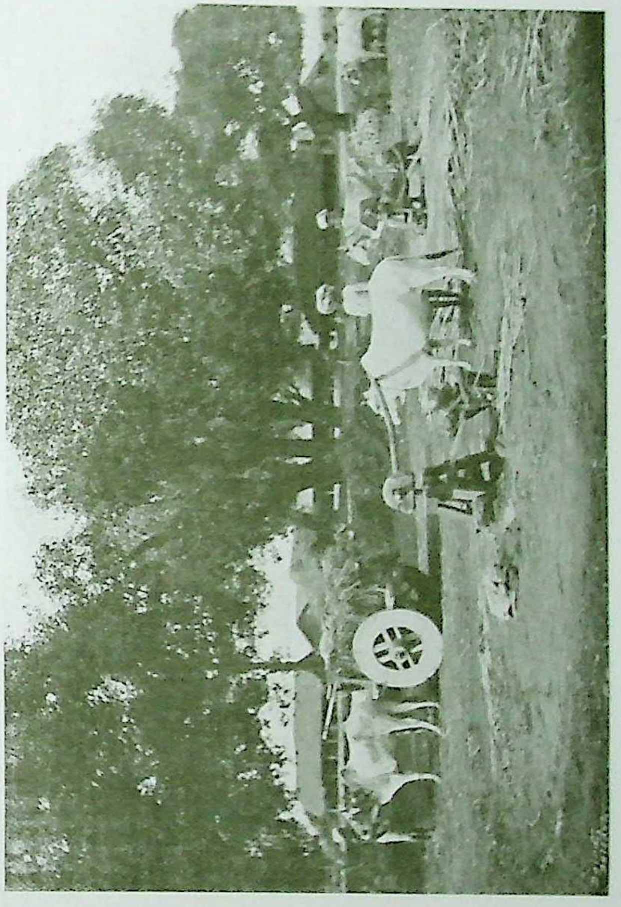


North Behar, Water Lifting
(Primitive Irrigation).

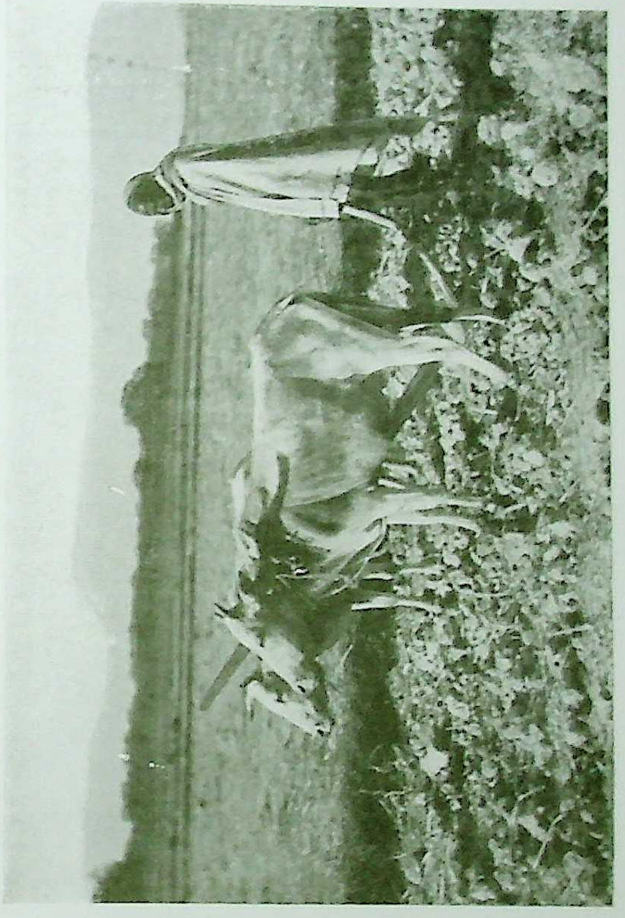
North Behar,
Tobacco Plantation



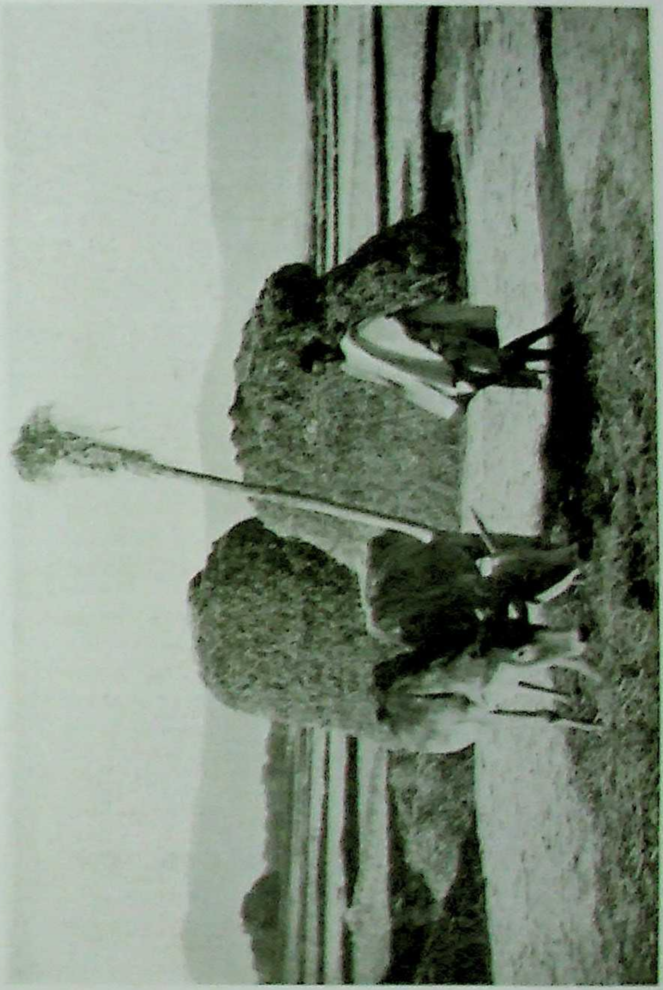
In a Behar Lane.



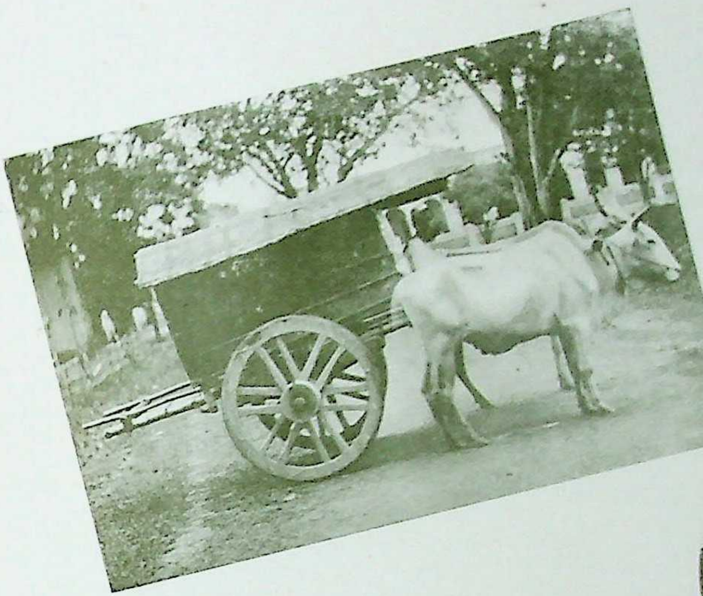
North Behar, Sugar Crushing
(Primitive Method).

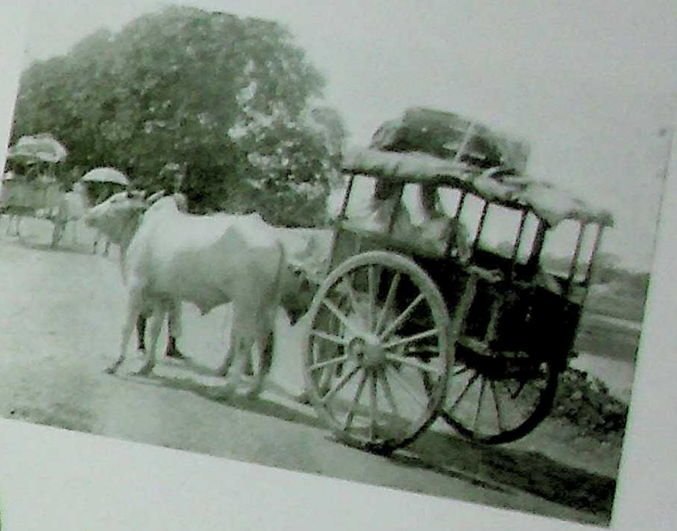


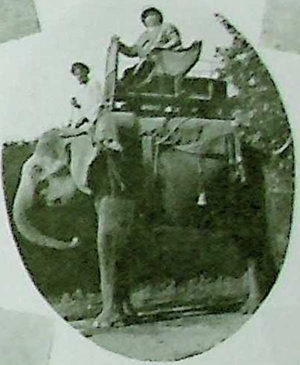
Behar, Ploughing

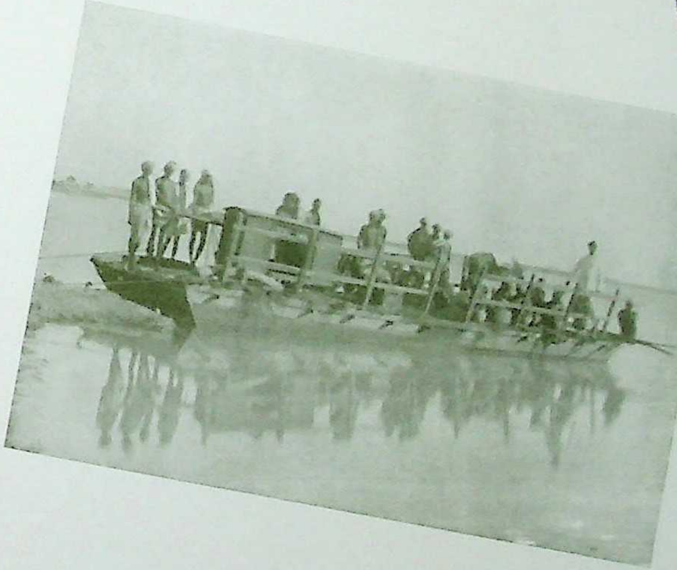


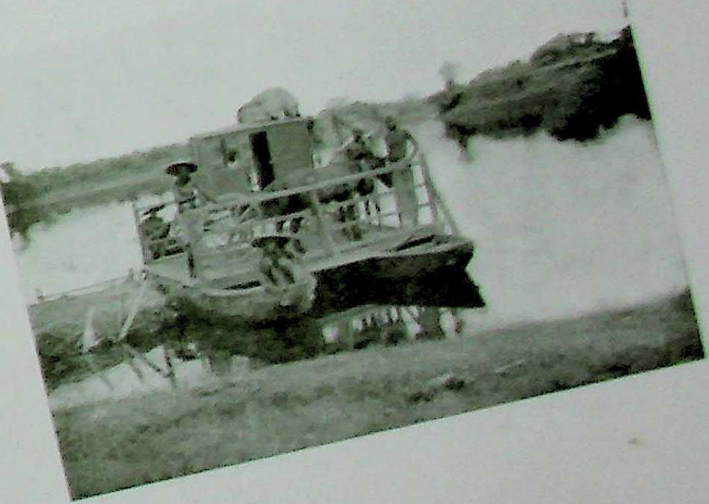
Behar,
Treading out Grain





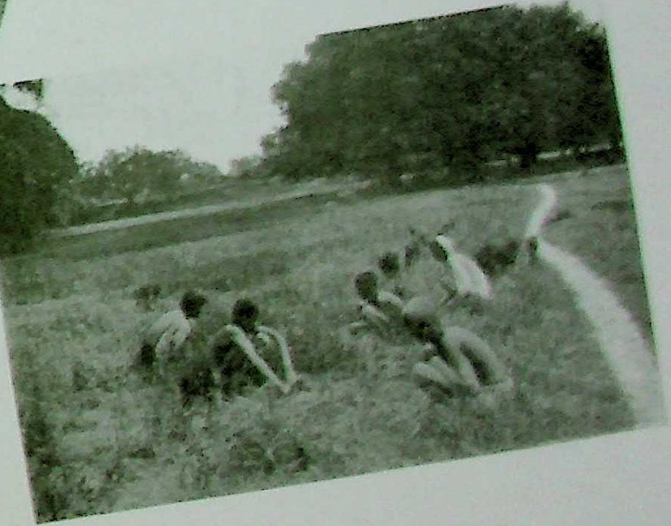






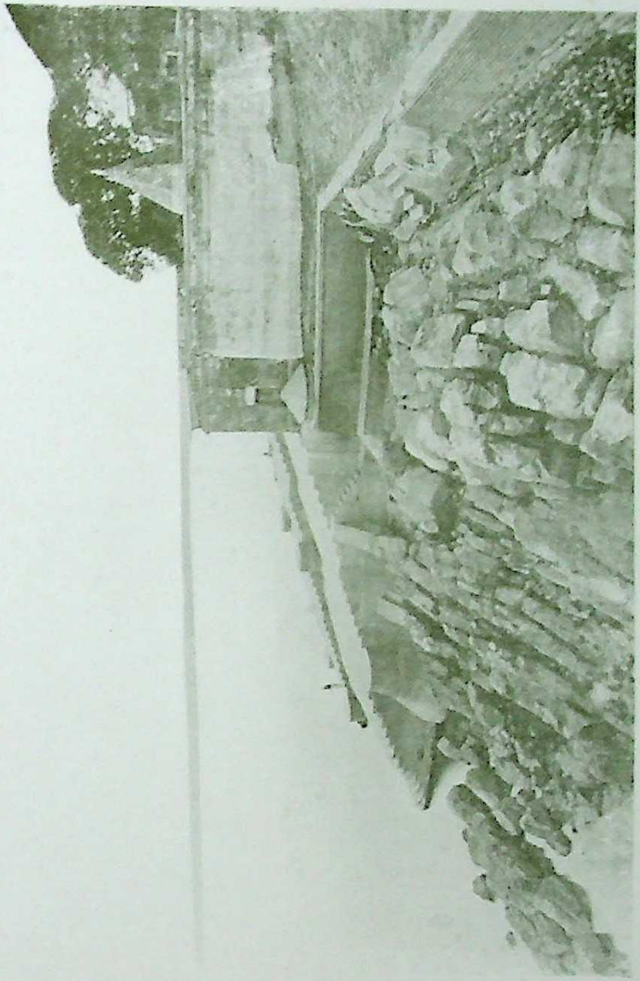
The Compiler's Mode of Transit in Bengal and Behar.

A Behar Village.

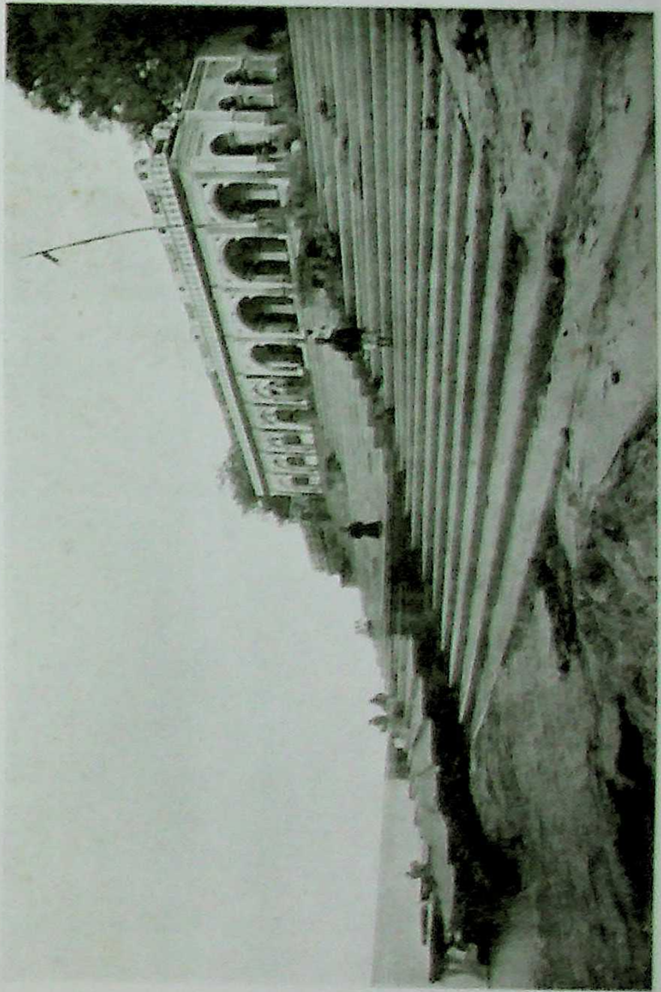


Reaping Rye.
A Village Grocer

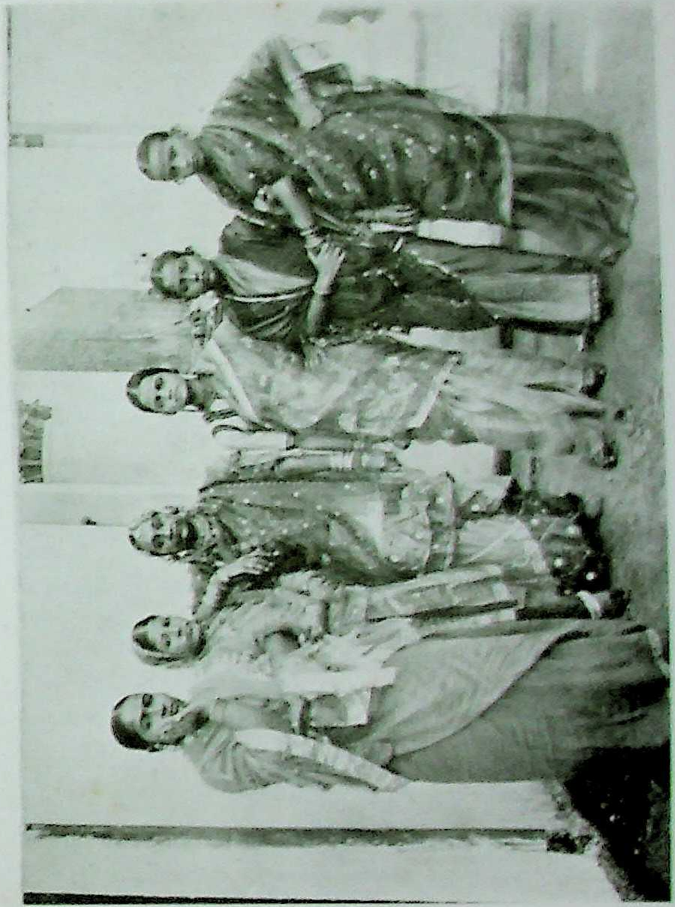
A Village Potter.
Transplanting Rice.



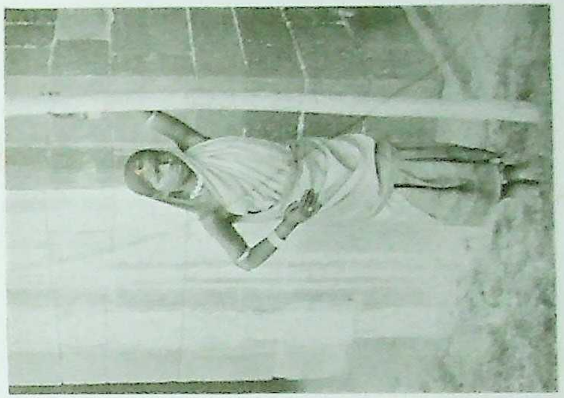
Monghyr,
The Holy Ganges River.



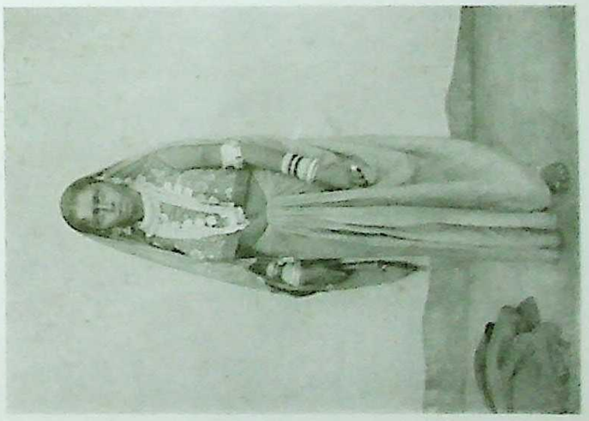
Monghyr,
Ramnagar Ghat.



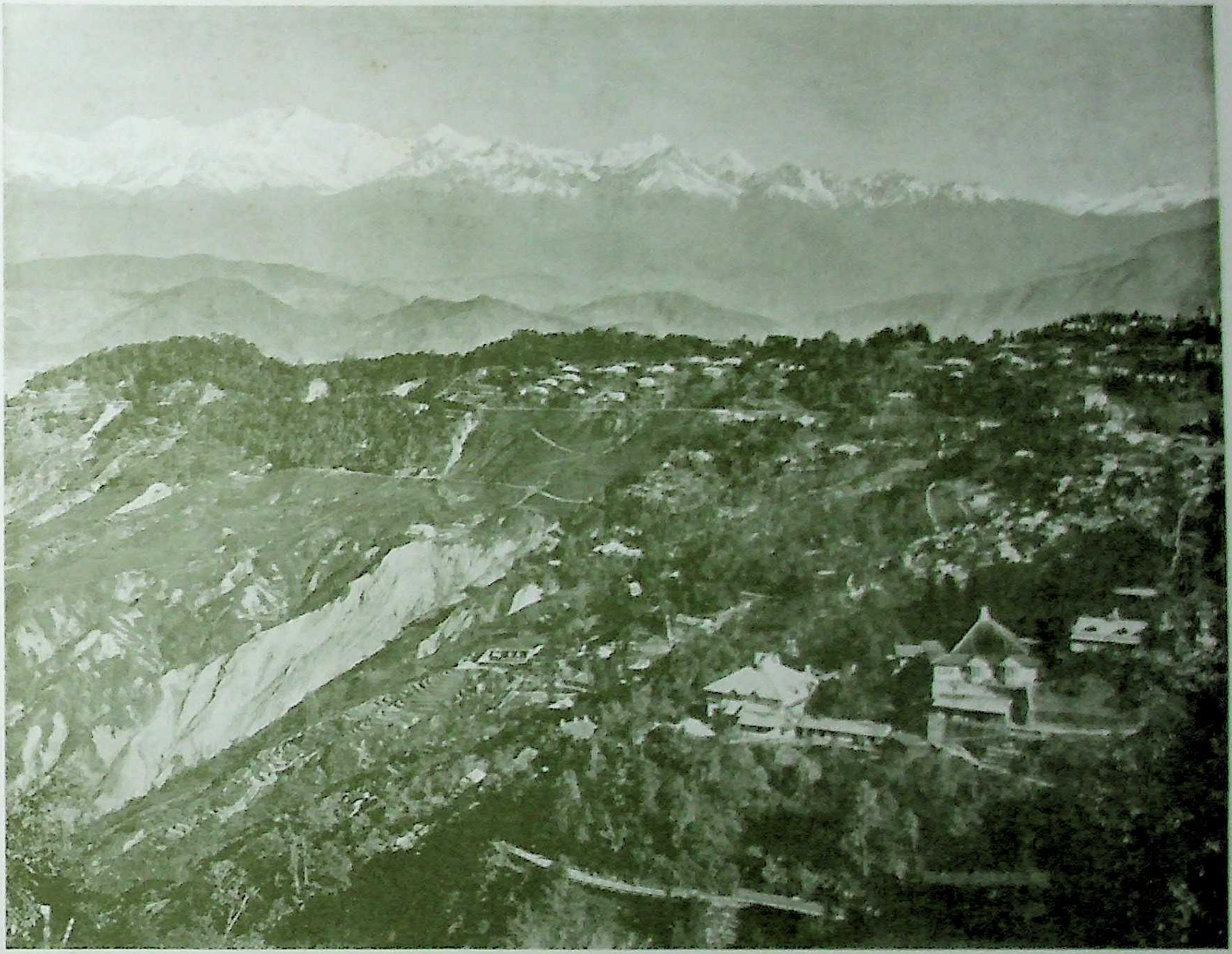
Hindu Dancing Girls.
Patna.



A Santh Girl.

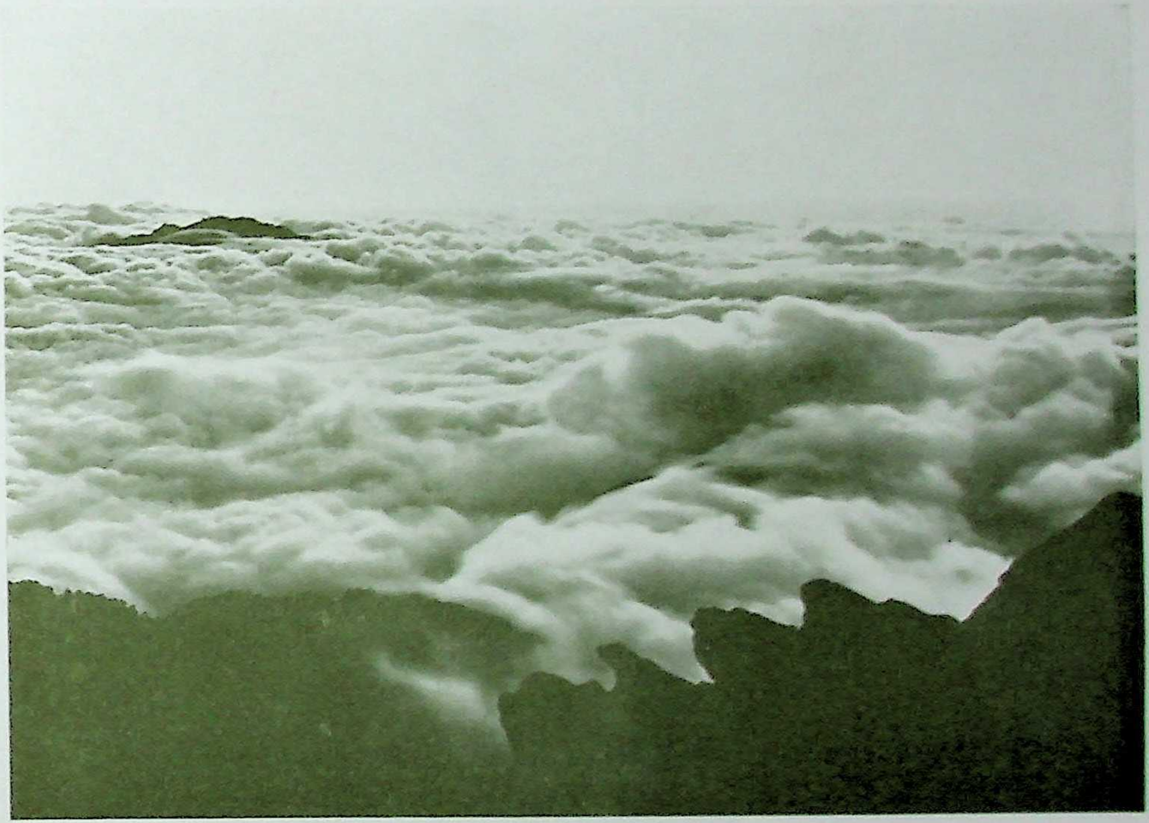


Dancing Girl, North Behar.

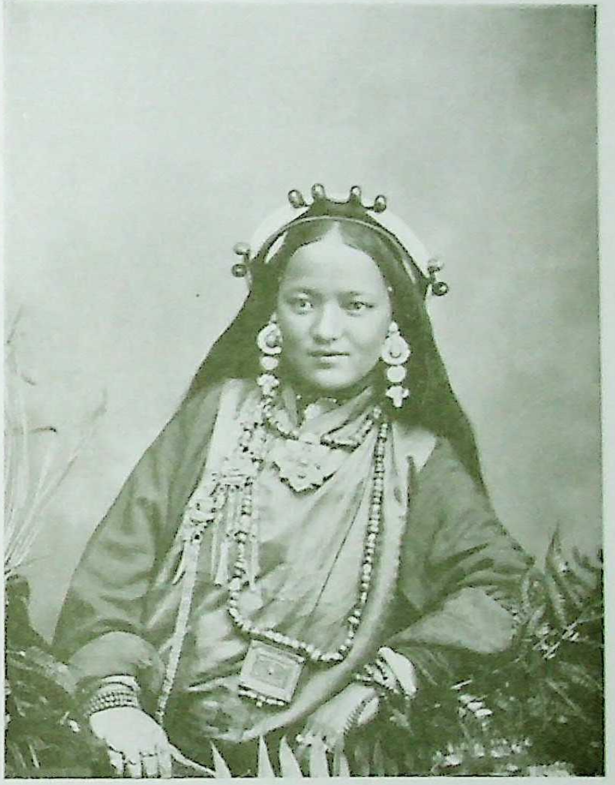


Darjeeling.

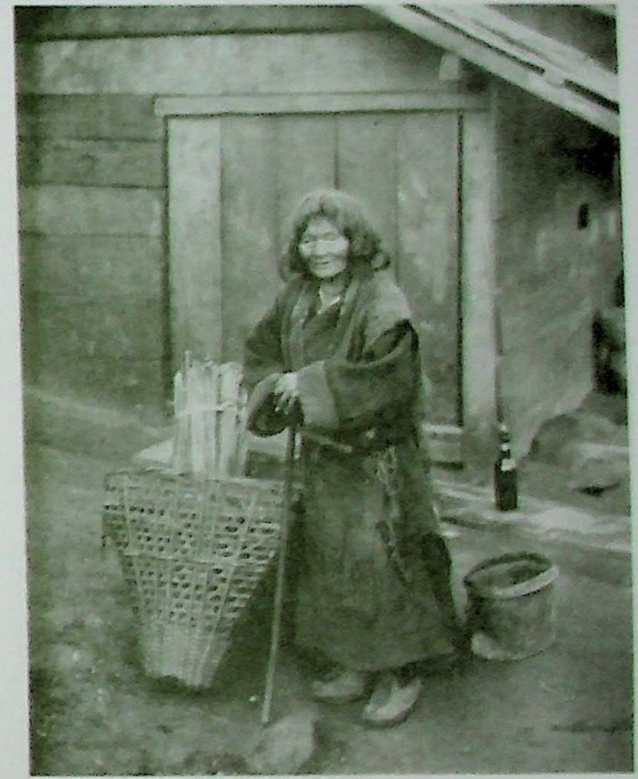
General view of the Town and Snows.



Himalaya Mountains.
"A Sea of Clouds."

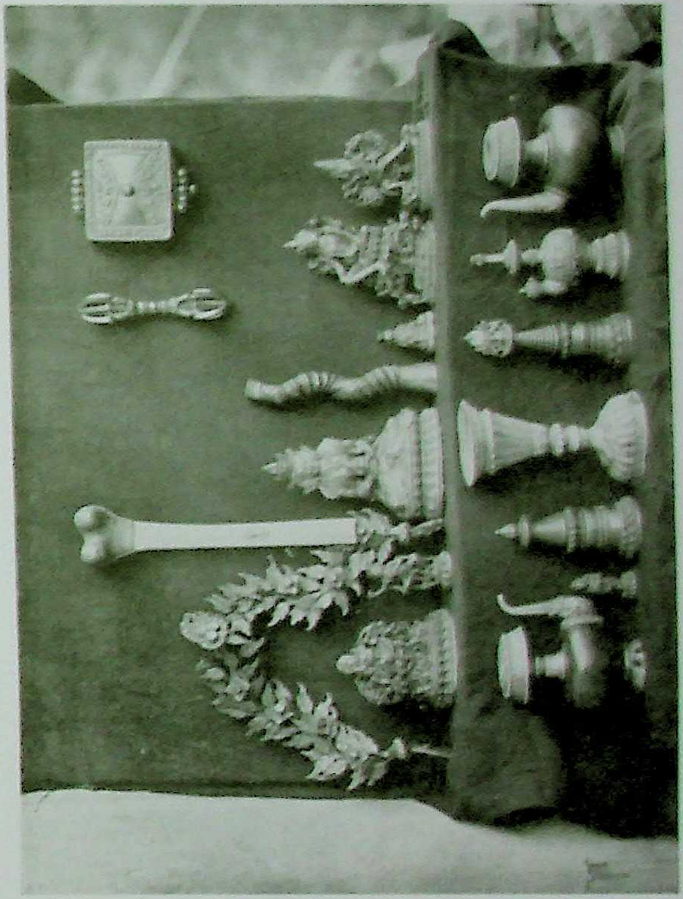


Darjeeling,
A Bhutan Beauty.

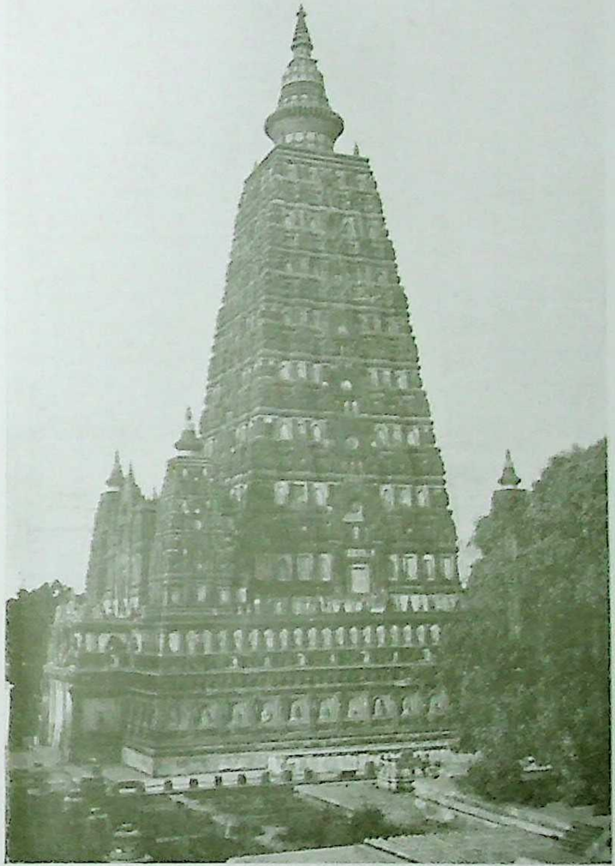


Darjeeling,
The Witch of Ghoom,

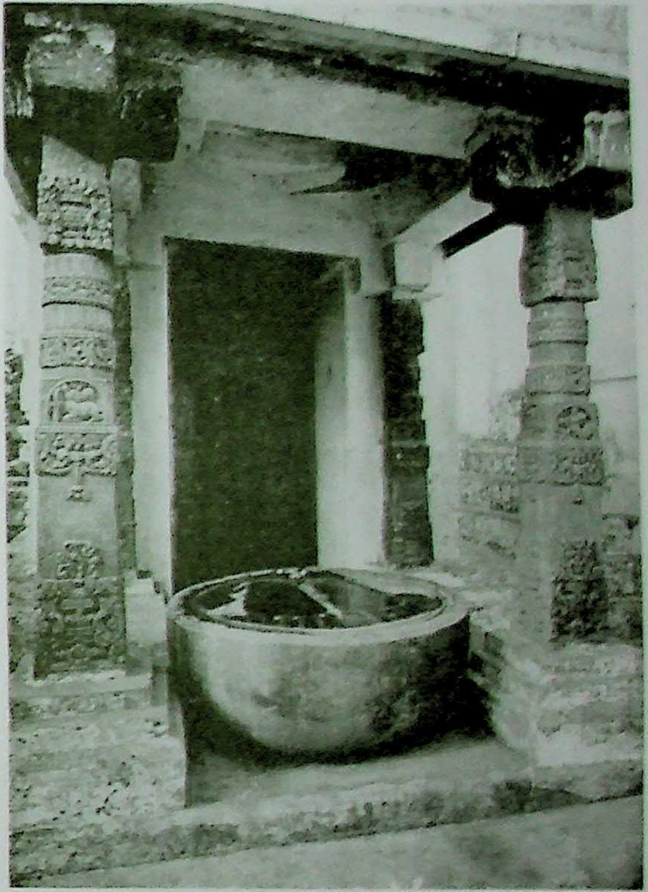
Himalaya Mountains. Yaks.



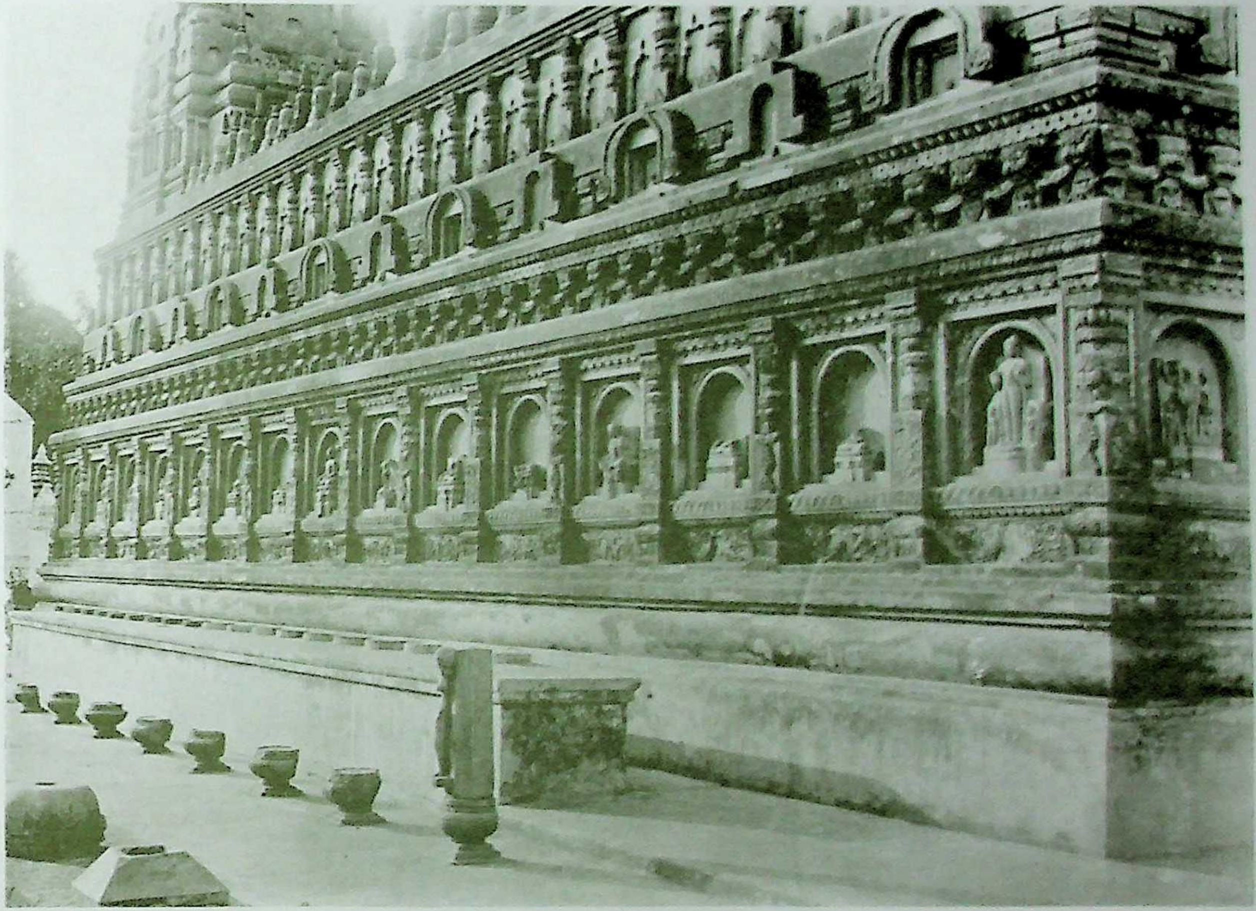
Himalaya Mountains. Sikkim.
Curiosities found in a Monastery.



The Great Buddha Gaya
Temple.



Buddha Gaya Temple,
Buddha's Foot-prints.



Buddha Gaya, North Facade of Great Temple (A.D. 140),
and Buddha's Walk.

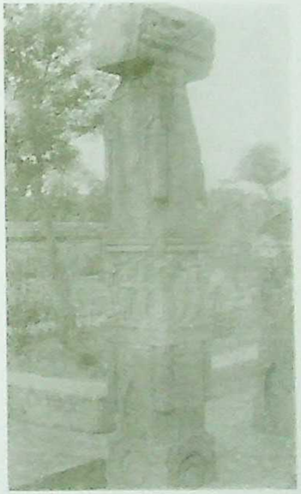
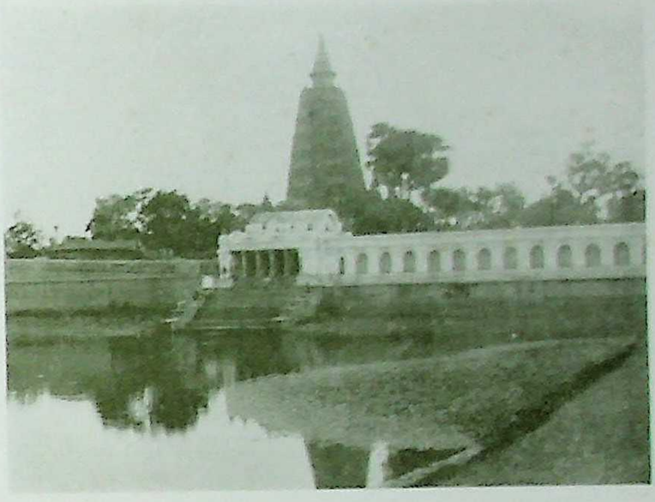


Fig. at W. of Buddha's Walk



Buddha Gaya. Tank excavated about 280 A.D.

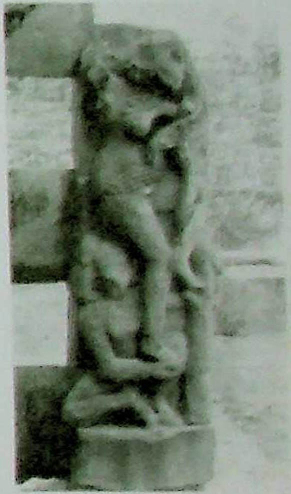
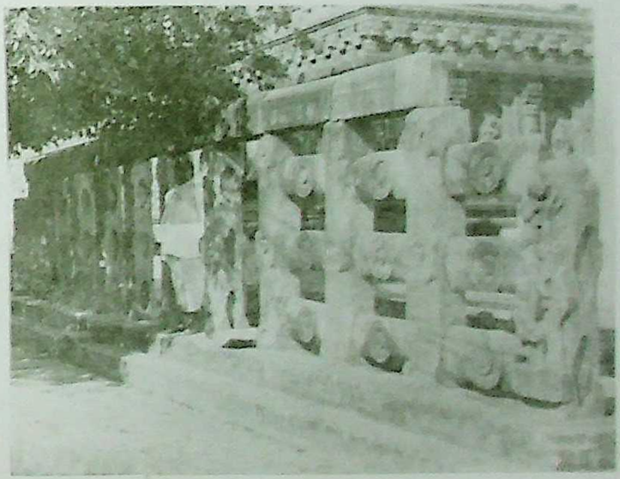
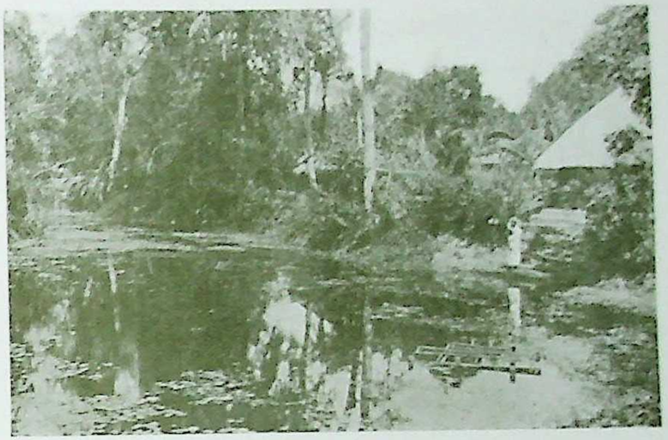


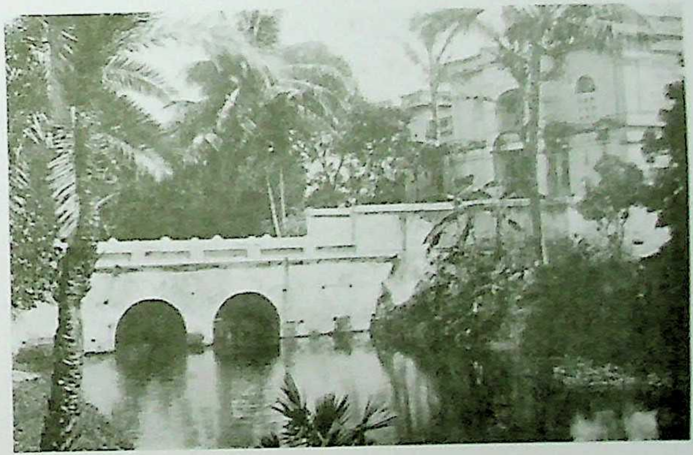
Fig. E. of Asoka Railing.



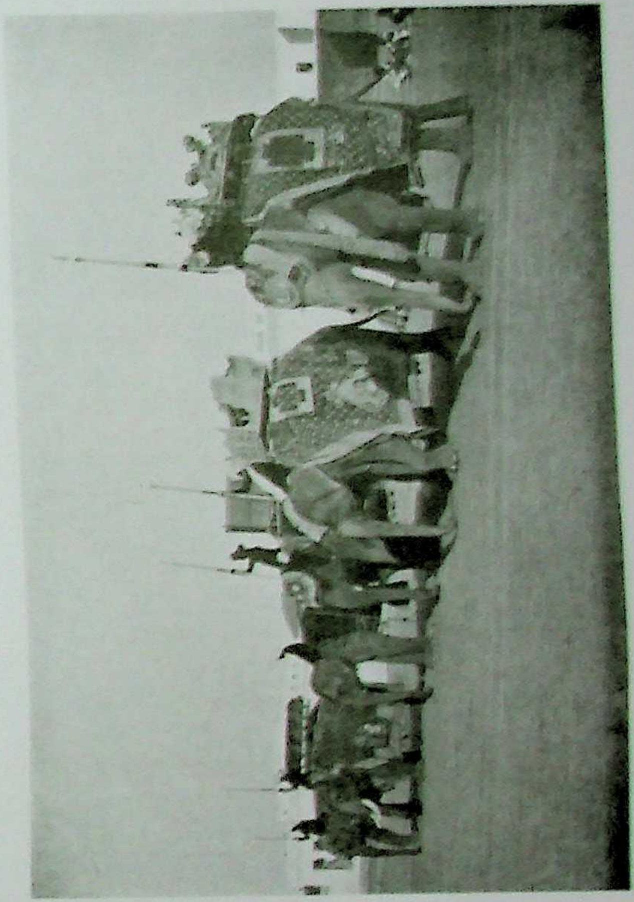
Buddha Gaya. Asoka Railing (South Facade) 250 B.C.



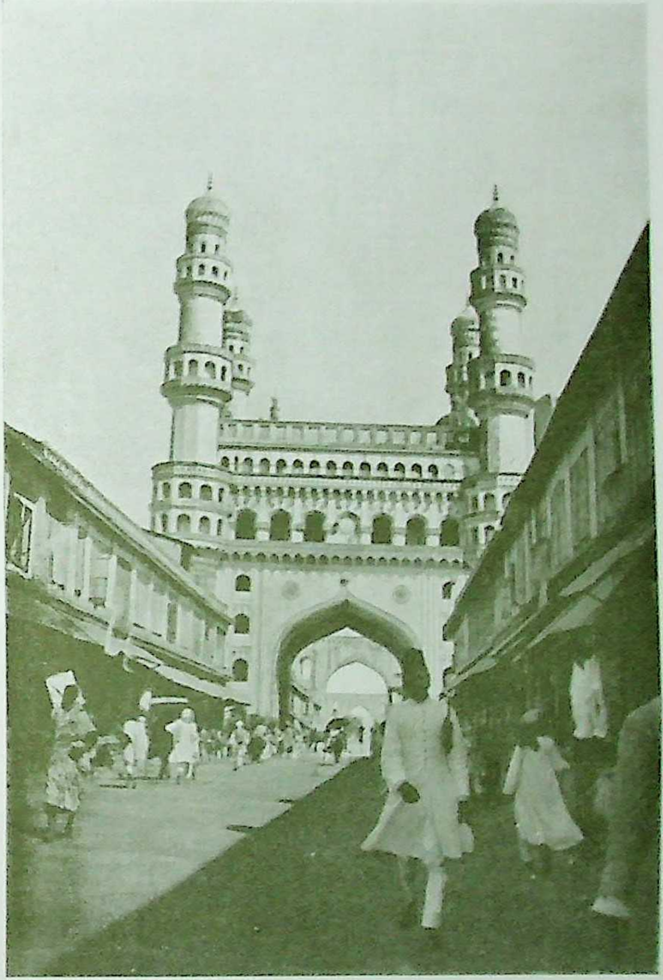
Rural Bengal.



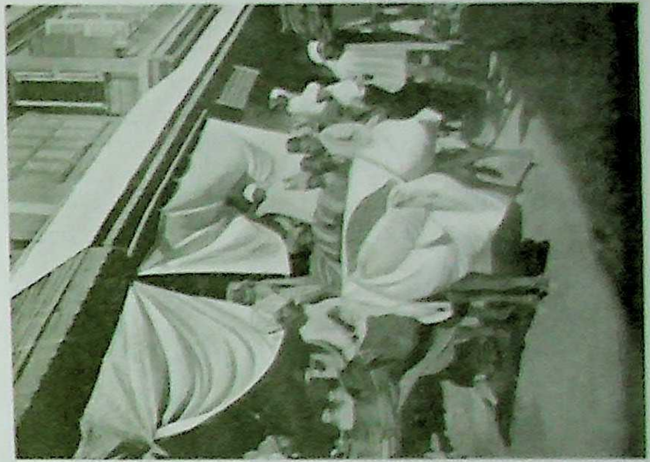
Bridge and Gateway,
Manshidal, Bengal.



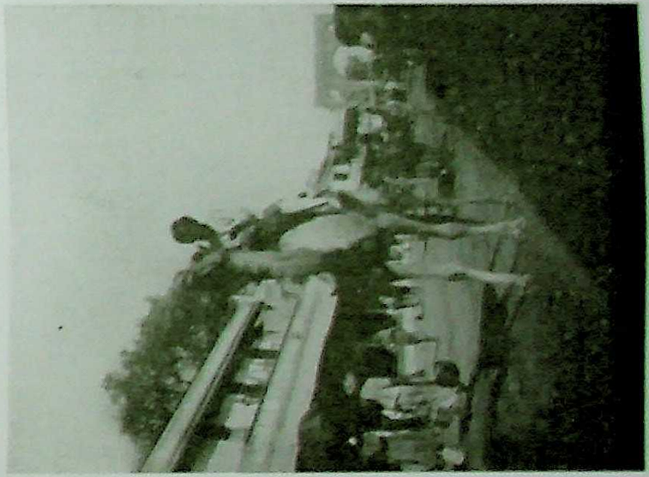
Elephants
with Howdahs.



Hyderabad City,
Char Minar.

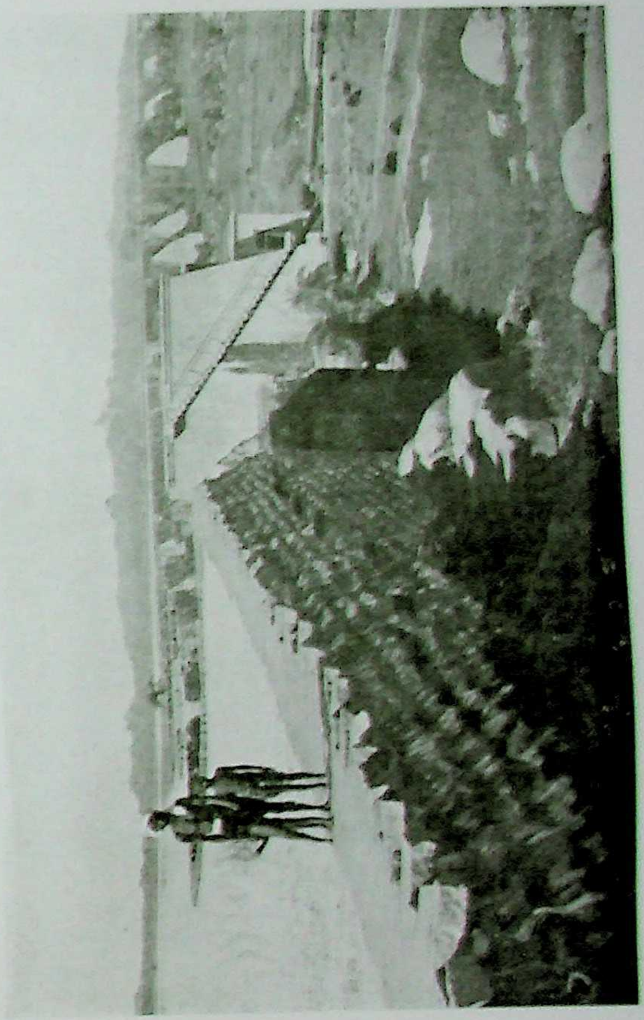


A Dobhi's Bullock,
Hyderabad City.

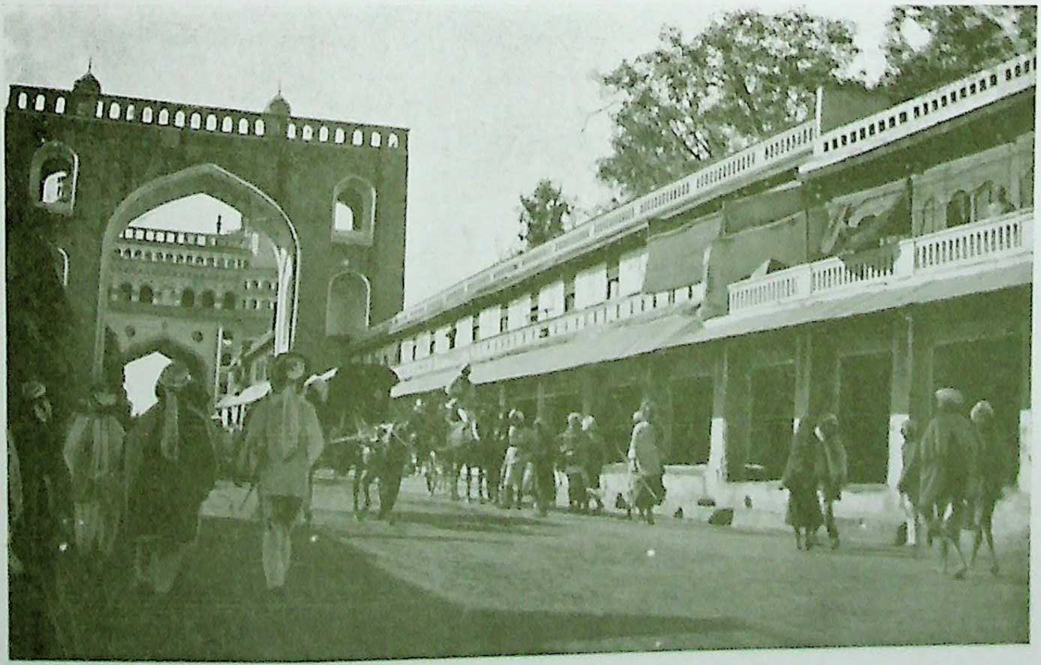


A Camel Sowar,
Hyderabad City.

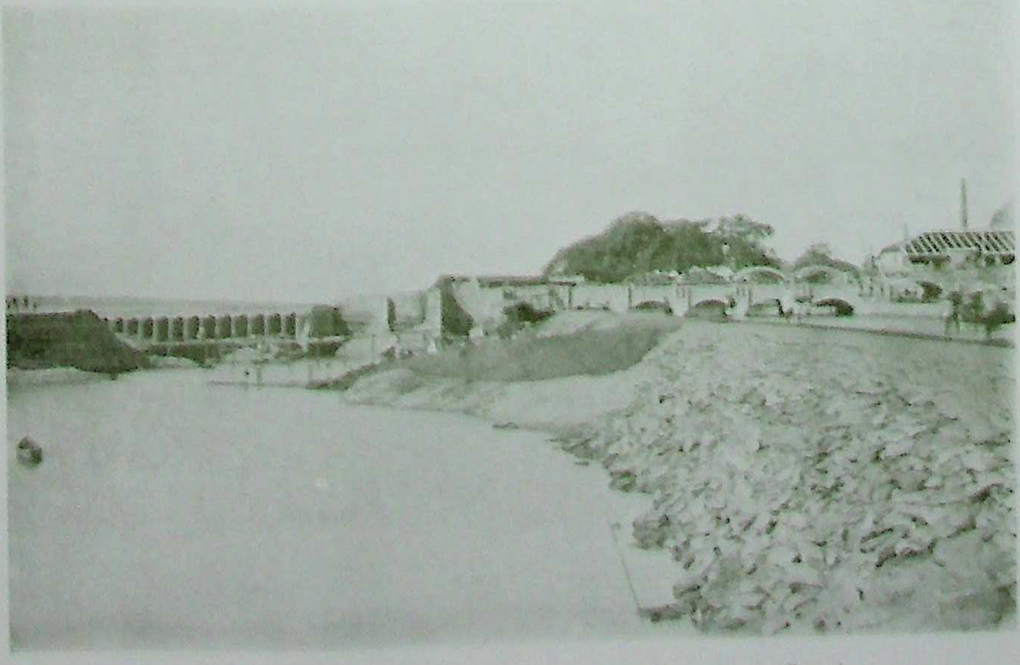
Hyderabad City.
Upper Hussain Sagar Lake.



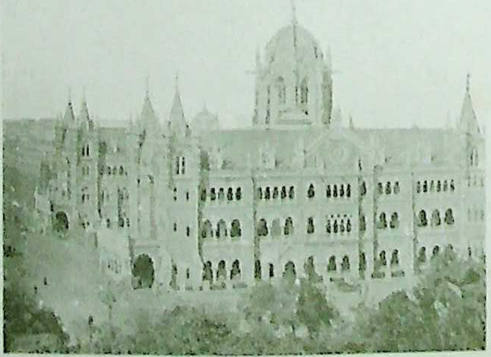
Hyderabad City.
Upper Alm Lake and Bund.



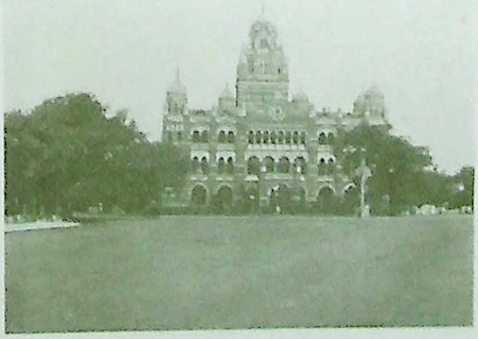
Hyderabad City.
The Gate of Fishes.



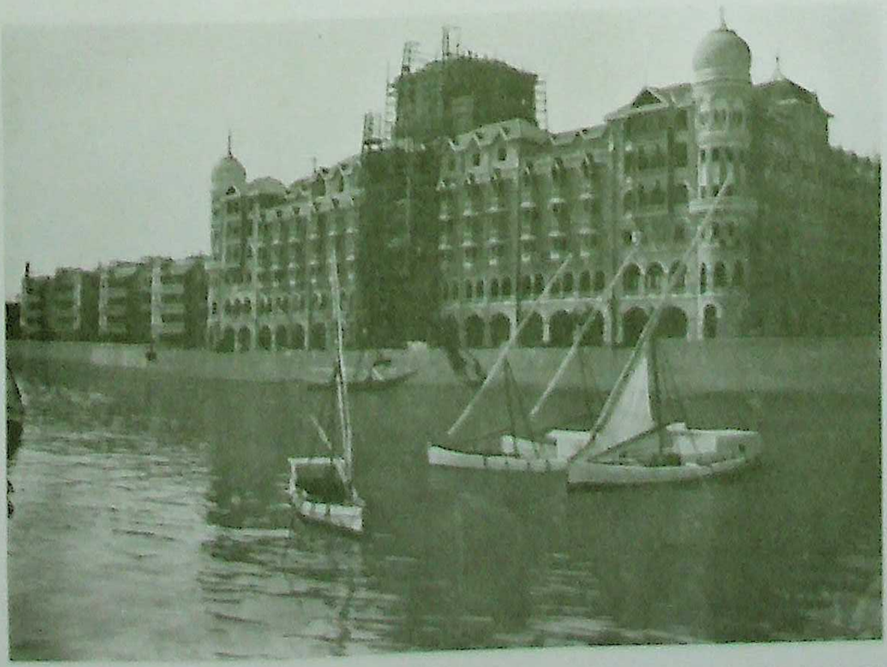
Bezwada.
The Three Canal's Aqueduct.



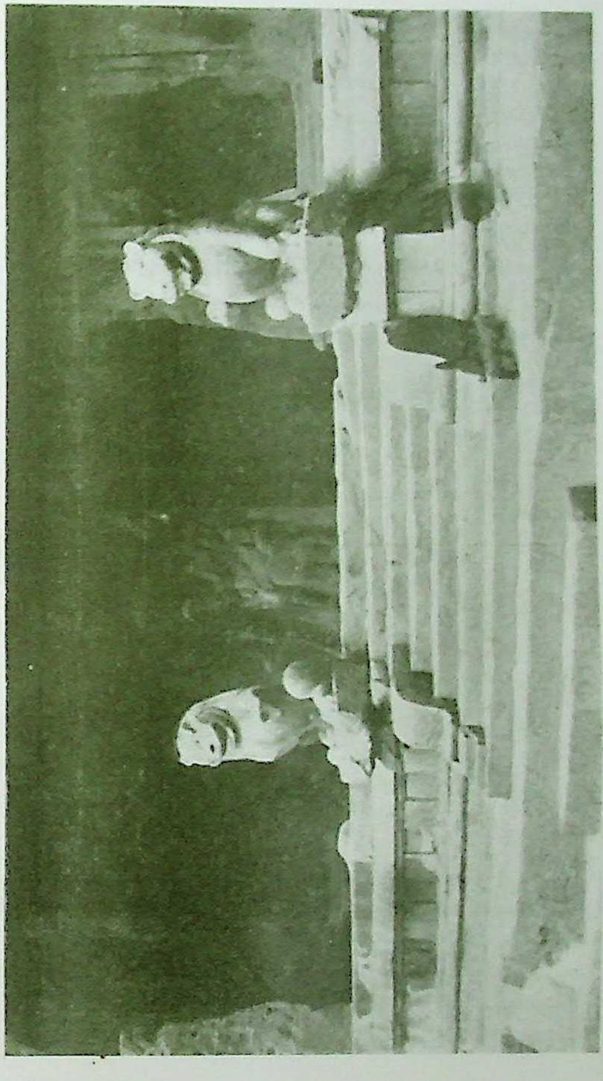
Bombay. Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Railway.



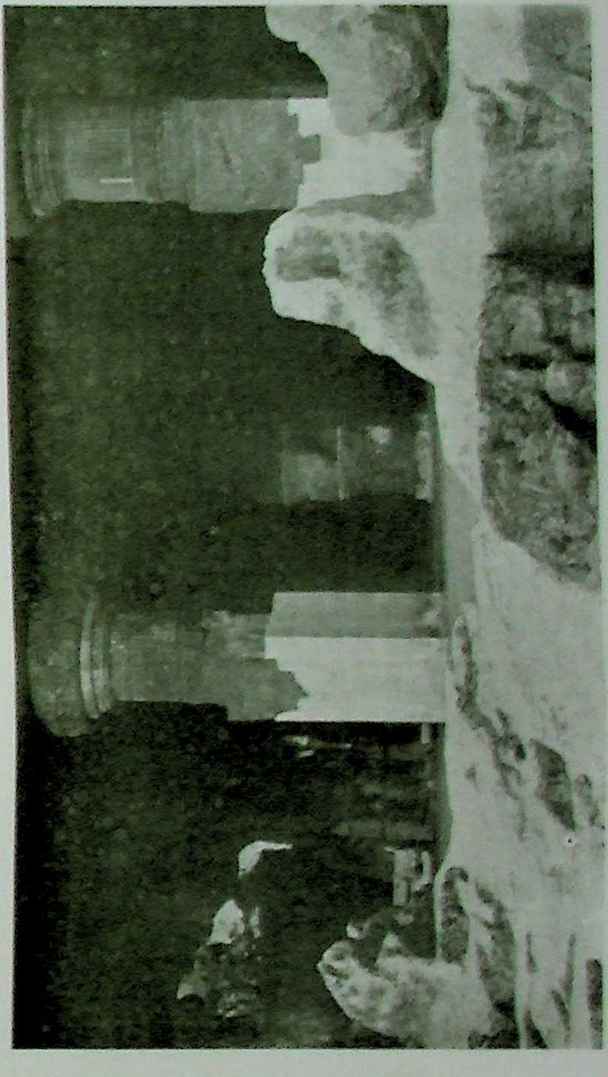
Bombay. Boreda Railway Offices.



Bombay. Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.
(The largest Hotel in the East.)



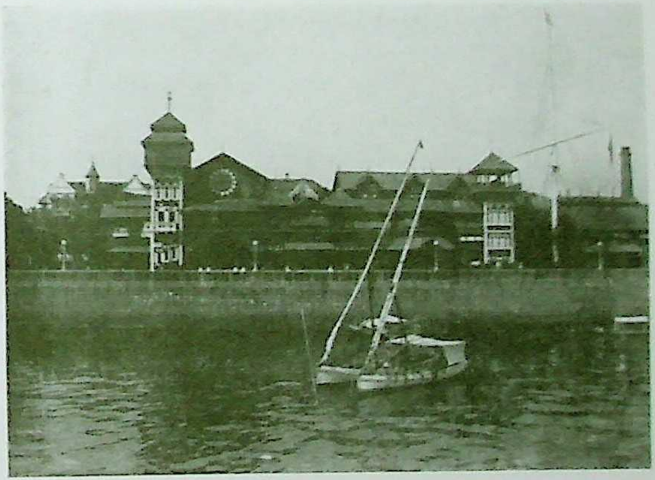
Bombay. Elephanta Caves.
The Tiger Cave.



Bombay. Elephanta Caves.
Looking West.

Bombay Harbour,
and Butcher's Island.

Bombay. Malabar Hill
from Back Bay.

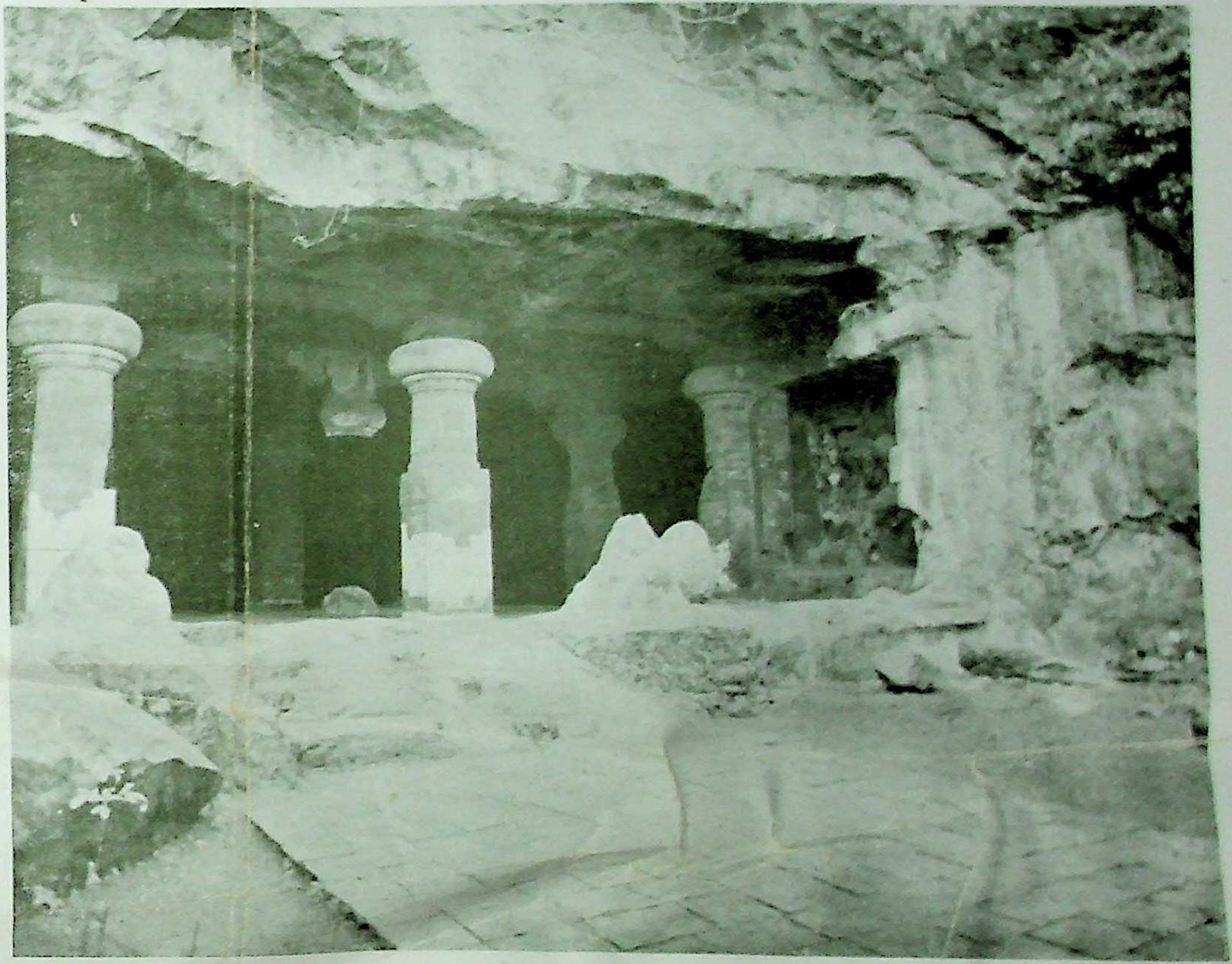


Bombay.
The Yacht Club.

Bombay. A glimpse of Back Bay
from Malabar Hill.

Bombay. Elephanta Caves.
Figures in the Centre Cave.

Bombay. Elephanta Caves.
Figures in East Verandah.



Bombay.
Elephanta Caves.
(Entrance.)